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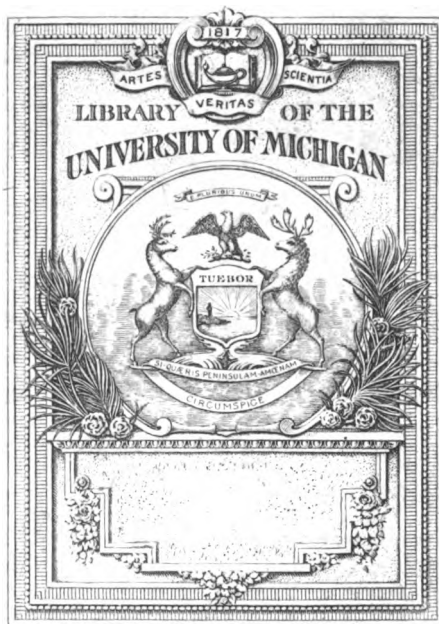
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R.G.S. TECHNICAL SERIES: No. 2.

ALPHABETS OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES TRANSCRIBED INTO ENGLISH

ACCORDING TO THE R.G.S. II. SYSTEM

BY

MAJOR-GENERAL LORD EDWARD GLEICHEN,

K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

Chairman

AND

JOHN H. REYNOLDS M.A.

PERMANENT

ICAL NAMES

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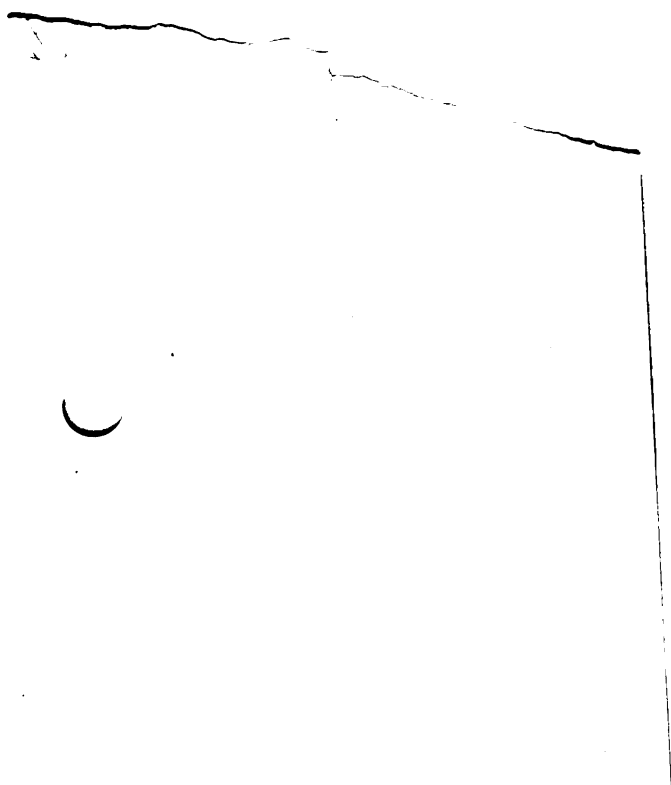
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PERMANENT COMMITTEE ON GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES
FOR BRITISH OFFICIAL USE

Price Seven Shillings and Sixpence Net.

To Fellows, at the Office of the Society, Six Shillings Net.

LONDON
ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY
KENSINGTON GORE, S.W. 7

1921

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PREFACE

IN the course of its work the Permanent Committee on Geographical Names came to recognise that its duties as originally laid down—i.e. the determination of the proper spelling, for British Official use, of foreign place-names—did not cover the whole of the subject; for it is also necessary to know how to read and pronounce these names.

This is easy enough in countries which have no script of their own (e.g. Africa, Polynesia, etc.), for the sound is merely transliterated into the R.G.S. II. System; but with nations which have their own script the case is different.

Where the script is Latin the R.G.S. II. System is bound (see Rule 1) to adopt the spelling of the country; but in a great many cases—especially where there are odd diacritical marks, as in many Slavonic and other languages—the Latin characters are not pronounced in the least like those of the R.G.S. II. System. In the case of other languages which have their own script (e.g. Russian, Greek, Arabic, etc.), the characters are naturally indecipherable to those who have no acquaintance with the language.

It has therefore been necessary to draw up Tables giving the transliteration of a number of foreign alphabets into the R.G.S. II. System, so that place-names (or other words) in the original script, whether found in maps or elsewhere, may be quickly and easily deciphered and pronounced.

The following fifty-five foreign alphabets, therefore, have been transliterated (with notes) into the R.G.S. II. System by the Chairman and the Assistant of the Permanent Committee on Geographical Names.

The greatest care has been taken to ascertain the exact pronunciation of the foreign letters, and in almost every case the personal and *vivâ voce* assistance of an actual native of the country has been obtained.

We particularly desire to acknowledge the kind help provided by :

H.H. The EMIR FAISAL*	}	<i>Arabic.</i>
Brigadier-General HADDAD PASHA			
HAIDAR BEY RUSTEM			
Sir THOMAS ARNOLD, C.I.E.			
Mr. M. KONITZA			<i>Albanian.</i>
Mr. A. SAFRASTIAN			<i>Armenian.</i>
Mr. P. DIVERRES			<i>Breton.</i>
Rev. Father J. M. DE ELIZONDO,			<i>Catalan and Basque.</i>
Professor BAUDIŠ	}	<i>Česky and Slovak.</i>
Dr. R. SETON WATSON			
Messrs. E. & T. DE BILLE			<i>Danish.</i>
H.E. JONKHEER R. DE MAREES VAN SWINDEREN (Netherlands Minister)			<i>Dutch.</i>
Mr. S. KOPWILLEM			<i>Estonian.</i>
Captain F. BOILLLOT, M.C.			<i>French.</i>
Mr. A. SIEMENS			<i>German.</i>
Mr. A. GUGUSHVILI			<i>Georgian.</i>
Prof. J. L. MYRES	}	<i>Greek.</i>
Prof. R. M. DAWKINS			
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Mr. D. P. PETROCOCHINO			
Mr. L. TAUBE			<i>Hebrew</i>
Miss B. S. PHILLPOTTS	}	<i>Icelandic.</i>
Miss A. SAEMUNDSSON			
Mr. G. W. BISSENEEK			<i>Lettish.</i>
Mr. F. A. LEIPNIK			<i>Magyar.</i>
Mr. M. BEECH			<i>Malay.</i>
Mr. A. IRWIN			<i>Moorish Arabic.</i>
Mr. M. MJELDE	}	<i>Norwegian.</i>
Captain G. GATHORNE HARDY, M.C.			
Mr. L. B. NAMIER			<i>Polish.</i>
Mr. M. BEZA			<i>Rumanian.</i>

* Now H.M. the King of 'Iraq.

Baron A. MEYENDORFF	<i>Russian.</i>
Dr. D. SUBOTIĆ	<i>Serbo-Croatian.</i>
H.E. DON ALFONSO MERRY DEL VAL (Spanish Ambassador)	<i>Spanish.</i>
Lady PENSON	<i>Swedish.</i>
Sir E. DENISON ROSS, C.I.E., Ph.D. } MUKHTAR BEY }	<i>Turkish.</i>
Mr. J. OLESNITSKY	<i>Ukrainian.</i>
Dr. W. EVANS-HOYLE	<i>Welsh.</i>

and Members of the Legations of Czechoslovakia, Finland, Lithuania, Persia, and Portugal for assistance in their respective languages.

More especially are our thanks due to Messrs. T. D. FitzGerald (and the late Mr. T. W. Rolleston) and Professor W. J. Watson for compiling the valuable papers on *Irish* and *Gaelic* respectively.

The Russian, Serbian, and Greek scripts are taken from recent native maps. It would be impossible to reproduce every variety of the letters.

The Greek and Turkish forms of the Albanian alphabet are taken from "Albania," by Wadham Peacock; whilst the information about Amharic is taken from Mr. C. H. Armbruster's "Initia Amharica" and Major J. P. Alone's "Short Grammar of the Amharic Language."

Asiatic alphabets have, owing to their vast number and extreme complexity, been omitted for the present.

E. G.
J. H. R.

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PERMANENT COMMITTEE ON GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES

RULES FOR THE SPELLING OF GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES FOR BRITISH OFFICIAL USE.

(Termed the R.G.S. II. system.)

- (1) The spelling of every place-name in an independent country or self-governing dominion using the Latin alphabet * shall be that adopted by the country or dominion, except in the case in which certain important localities have also, in addition to the official name, another customary name, notably different, in which case the name customary in British use (*i.e.* "conventional") may be adopted (*e.g.* Geneva, Warsaw, etc., for Genève, Warszawa, etc.).
- (2) In colonial possessions the spelling of such place-names as belong to languages coming under Rule (1) will be spelt in accordance with that rule.
- (3) The accents and diacritical marks in official use by the above countries will be retained. Wherever it appears desirable, the pronunciation will be shown by giving the name as transliterated on the system below.
- (4) All other place-names throughout the world will (with the exception of "Conventional" names and some others) be spelled in general accordance with the following system, which is based upon, and differs only slightly from, the system long used by the Royal Geographical Society, from which are derived the War Office system, 1906,† and the system of the Intelligence Division, Naval Staff, 1917.‡

The broad features of this system are—

- (a) That vowels are pronounced as in Italian and consonants as in English ;
- (b) That every letter is pronounced, and no redundant letters are used.

The system aims at giving a close approximation to the *local* pronunciation ; but it is recognised that in some languages, notably Russian, Greek, and Arabic, the necessity for letter-for-letter transliteration often renders this impossible.

* Including "Latin" alphabets containing extra or modified letters, such as Česky, Croatian, Polish, Rumanian, etc.

† 'Rules for the Transliteration of Place-names occurring on Foreign Maps.' Compiled in the Topographical Section, General Staff, by Alexander Knox, B.A., Map Curator. 1906.

‡ 'Instructions for the Spelling of Place-names in Foreign Countries.' Naval Staff Intelligence Division. 1917.

TABLE OF SPELLING AND PRONUNCIATION R.G.S. II.

a	Long and short, as in <i>lāvā</i>	Somāli, Bukhārā.*
ä	As in <i>fat</i> ; rare; chiefly in Teutonic languages.	
ai†	The sound of the two Italian vowels; frequently slurred over, almost as in Eng. <i>aisle</i> , <i>ice</i> ...	Wadai; Shanghai.
au	The two Italian vowels; frequently slurred, almost as <i>ou</i> in <i>out</i>	Sakau; Bauchi.
aw	When followed by a consonant, or when terminal, as in <i>awl</i> , <i>law</i>	Dawna, Saginaw.
b	As in English.	
c	Not to be used, but always replaced by <i>k</i> or <i>s</i> ; except in the compound <i>ch</i> , and in many conventionally-spelt words, as	Kandahar, Serang. Calcutta, Celébes.
ch	As in <i>church</i> ; never <i>tch</i> or <i>tsch</i> for this sound	Chad, Naroch.
d††	As in English.	
dh	Soft <i>th</i> as in <i>they</i> ; a slight <i>d</i> sound sometimes preceding it in Semitic languages	Dhuvu; Riyadh.
e†	Long as in <i>eh</i> ?; short as in <i>bet</i> . (For the <i>e</i> sound in the French <i>je</i> , see note at end on the "neutral vowel")	Gēlo; Mafeking.*
(ee)	Used for <i>i</i> (<i>q.v.</i>) only in a few conventional names	Darjeeling, Keelung.
ei†	The two Italian vowels, frequently slurred ...	Beirut, Raheita.
(eu)	Not used as a single sound.	
f	As in English; <i>ph</i> must not be used for this sound (except in Greek; see <i>ph</i>)	Mustafa, Maidan-i-Naftun.
g	Hard, as in <i>get</i> , <i>gift</i> ; never as in <i>gem</i> , <i>gin</i> ...	Gedāref, Gilgit.
gh	Soft guttural, the Arabic <i>ghain</i> (غ)	Dagh, Baghdad.
h	Used only when sounded; or in the compounds <i>ch</i> , <i>dh</i> , <i>gh</i> , <i>kh</i> , <i>sh</i> , <i>th</i> , <i>zh</i>	Ahmadabad, Vrh.
i	Long as in <i>marine</i> ; short as in <i>piano</i> (not as in <i>pin</i>)	Fiji; Kibonde.*
j	As in English; except in transliteration of Russian, Bulgarian, and Chinese, where it equals <i>zh</i> , or the French <i>j</i> §	Juba, Ujiji (Eng. <i>j</i>); but Jitómir, Jelezna, Jao-ping (Fr. <i>j</i>).
k	As in English: hard <i>c</i> should never be used (except in conventionally-spelt words)—thus, not <i>Corea</i> , <i>Cabul</i> , but	Korea, Kabul.
kh	Hard aspirated guttural, as in the Scottish <i>loch</i> (not as in <i>lock</i>)	Khan, Sebkha.
l†	As in English.	
m		
n†		

* The long and short symbols given here are merely for explanation, not for use.

† Pronounced differently in Greek.

‡ See note at end on *Liquid sounds*.

§ This decision has been arrived at owing to the large number of English (and French) maps of these countries in which the *zh* sound appears as *j*.

ng	Has three separate sounds, as in <i>vanguard</i> , <i>finger</i> , and <i>singer</i> . If necessary to distinguish, a hyphen may be placed, as in <i>van-guard</i> , <i>sing-er</i>	In-gássana ; Bongo ; Ng-ami, Tong-a.
o	Long as in <i>both</i> ¶ ; short as in <i>rotund</i>	Angōla, Kigōma ; Angōra, Hōnōlulu.*
ö	As in German ; equals the French <i>eu</i> in <i>peu</i> ; or nearly the English sound in <i>fur</i>	Gömle, Yeniköi.
(oo)	Used for <i>u</i> (<i>q.v.</i>) only in a few conventional names, chiefly Chinese	Poona, Foochow.
oi †	The Italian vowels : sometimes slurred as in <i>oil</i> . If necessary for pronunciation, a hyphen may be inserted, as in <i>Tro-itskoi</i> .	Hanoi.
ou †	Dissyllabic, and not as French or English <i>ou</i> ...	Zlatoust.
ow	Represents, as a diphthong, nearly the <i>au</i> sound (above) <i>only</i> in the romanisation of Chinese. Conventional.	Hankow.
p	As in English.	
ph	As in <i>loophole</i> ; not to be used for the <i>f</i> -sound, except in Greek or conventionally	Chemulpho ; Paphos, Haiphong.
q	Represents <i>only</i> the Arabic Qaf (ق) : <i>i.e.</i> a guttural <i>k</i>	Qena, 'Iraq.
qu	Should never be employed to represent the sound of <i>kw</i> : thus, not Namaqua, Quorra, but	Namakwa, Kworra.
r ‡	As in English ; should be distinctly pronounced.	
s	As English <i>ss</i> in <i>boss</i> , not as in <i>these</i> or <i>pleasure</i>	Rosario, Masikesi.
sch	As in <i>discharge</i>	Ruschuk.
sh	} As in English.	
t ‡		
th	Hard <i>th</i> as in <i>thick</i> , not as in <i>this</i>	Tharmida.
u	Long as in <i>rude</i> , or as <i>oo</i> in <i>boot</i> ; short as in <i>pull</i>	Zülü ; Rüanda.*
ü	Represents the French <i>u</i> , as in <i>tu</i> (Fr.)	Üsküb.
v	} As in English.	
w		
x		
y †	Always a consonant, as in <i>yara</i> ; it should not be used as a terminal vowel, <i>e</i> or <i>i</i> being substituted ; <i>e.g.</i> not Kwaly or Wady, but ...	Kikuyu, Maya. Kwale, Wadi.
z	As in <i>gaze</i> , not as in <i>azure</i> .	
zh	As the <i>s</i> in <i>treasure</i> , the <i>z</i> in <i>azure</i> , or the French <i>j</i> in <i>je</i> ; but for the sound in Russian, Bulgarian, and Chinese use <i>j</i> (<i>vide</i> note above under <i>j</i>)	Zhob, Azhdaha.

¶ The true Italian *ō* is broader than this : almost as in *broth*.

* The long and short symbols given here are merely for explanation, not for use.

† Pronounced differently in Greek.

‡ See note at end on *Liquid sounds*.

NOTES

The doubling of a vowel or a consonant is only necessary when there is a distinct repetition of the single sound, and should otherwise be avoided

Nuulua, Moorea,
Jidda, Muhammad.

Accents should not generally be employed ; but in order to indicate or emphasise the stress, an acute accent may be used ...

Saráwak, Qántara,
Tong-atábu, Paraná.

A long or short mark over a vowel (*e.g.* ā, ō) should only be used (and that sparingly) when without it there would be danger of mispronunciation

Kūt, Hashīn, Angōra.

Hyphens will not be used except to indicate pronunciation and with the Persian *izafat*, -i-

Mus-hil ; Pusht-i-Kub.

Inverted Comma and Apostrophe.—The inverted comma ‘ is employed only to represent the Arabic ‘*ain*, ع, and the Hebrew ‘*ayin*, י. The apostrophe ’ in foreign words indicates a liquid sound (see below).

Liquid Sounds.—The occasional “liquid” or “palatalised” sound of *d*, *l*, *n*, *r*, *t*, etc. (as in *d*you, *lure*, *new*, *clarion*, *tune*, etc.) is as a rule sufficiently represented by a following *y* ; where, however, owing to a following consonant, or to the letter in question coming at the end of a word, the *y* is inapplicable, the liquid sound will be represented by an apostrophe, thus : *d*’, *l*’, *n*’, *r*’, *t*’, etc.

The “Neutral Vowel.”—The “indeterminate” or “neutral” vowel sound (*er*), i.e. the sound of *a* in *marine*, *e* in *often*, *i* in *stir*, *io* in *nation*, *o* in *connect*, *ou* in *curious*, *u* in *difficult*, etc., *e* in French *je*, or the often unwritten vowel (‘*Fat-ha*’) in Arabic, etc., is represented as a rule by *a* : as in Basra, Hawiya ; but sometimes by *e*, when the sound approximates more to *e* than to *a* : as Meshed, El Gezira.

(In any guide to pronunciation issued by the Permanent Committee on Geographical Names, the “neutral vowel” is represented generally by the italic *e* : occasionally also by italic *a* or *u*.)

This sound must not be confused with *e-mute*, where the *e* is not sounded at all : as in Abbeville.

EDWARD GLEICHEN, Major-General,
Chairman, P.C.G.N.

Royal Geographical Society, Kensington Gore, S.W. 7,
December, 1921.

ALPHABETS OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES TRANSCRIBED INTO ENGLISH

ACCORDING TO THE R.G.S. II. SYSTEM

TEUTONIC.

Dutch.

DUTCH belongs to the Low German group of Teutonic languages which includes Flemish, Frisian, and English. The alphabet is the same as ours; but *c* (except in *ch*, *sch*), *q*, *x*, and *y*, occur only in words of foreign origin, though *y* used at one time to be written for *ij*. In the pronunciation of the consonants Dutch resembles (High) German more closely than English. The vowels are lengthened by being doubled. The mark of diaeresis *¨* is used over the second of two vowels to show that they do not form a diphthong: e.g. Mariënberg, Goënga. *'s* before a name is an abbreviation of *des*, the genitive of the definite article: e.g. *'s* Gravenhage = the Hague, hedge (of the Count). *'t* is an abbreviation of *het*, the definite article neuter: e.g. Stad-aan-'t Haringvliet (=town on the Herring-brook).

a, *au*, *f*, *h*, *i*, *k*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *p*, *r*, *s*, *t*, *x*, *z*, are identical with the corresponding letters in R.G.S. II. The following are different:—

DUTCH.	R.G.S. II.	
aa	a	Long as in <i>father</i> : Alkmaar.
aauw, aoe, auw	au	Naauwport; aoe chiefly in Malay names: Laoet.
b	b, p	p when final: Hub; otherwise b.
c	s, k	s before e, i, z: Cillaarshoek; otherwise k.
ch	kh	(But see also <i>sch</i> .) Always guttural: Vechel, Utrecht.
d	d, t	t when final: Helmond, Sittard; otherwise d.
dj	j	Chiefly in Malay names; pr. between <i>dy</i> and <i>j</i> : Djambi.
e	e, e	The "neutral vowel," as <i>e</i> in French <i>je</i> , at the end of a word and in the prefixes <i>be-</i> , <i>ge-</i> , <i>ver-</i> , and the suffixes <i>-el</i> , <i>-em</i> , <i>en</i> , <i>-er</i> : Eede, Bergen, Bokstel; otherwise <i>e</i> : Breda.
ee	e	Long, as in <i>eh</i> : Zeeland; (in S. Africa often pr. <i>i</i> as in <i>ravine</i> : Vereeniging).

Dutch.	R.G.S. II.	
eeuw	e + v e + u	if followed by a vowel: Leeuwarden; otherwise: Groot-Leeuwte.
ei	—	Between ai and ei: Leiden.
eu	ö	Heuvel.
g	kh	or a trifle softer and less guttural: Gelder, Bergen, Halfweg.
ie	i	Long, as in <i>marine</i> : Biervliet.
ieuw	i + v i + u	if followed by a vowel: Nieuwediep; otherwise: Nieuwstad.
ij	ai, e	Between ai and ei, almost as i in <i>ice</i> : Nijmegen; the neutral vowel in termination -lijk.
j	y	Joure, Oranje.
n final	—	Often omitted in pronunciation.
ng	ng	A single sound, as in <i>singer</i> : Amerongen.
oe	u	Doesburg.
oei	ui	Boeikop.
oo	o	Long, as in <i>both</i> : Ootmarsum, Zoom.
ooi	oi	Balgooi.
ou	au	Gouda.
ouw	au + w au	if followed by a vowel: Brouwershaven; otherwise: Grouw.
qu	kw	Quirijnstok.
sch	skh, s	skh, almost sk (quite so in Friesland): Sche- veningen, Terschelling; s when final: 's Her- togenbosch.
sj	sh	Sjungadijk; (except when in adjoining syllables).
th	t	But generally occurs in adjoining syllables: Oosthuizen = Oost huizen.
tj	ch	In Malay names: Tjilatjap.
u	ü, ö, u	ü at the end of a syllable: Utrecht; otherwise ö: Urk, Middelburg; but before a final or a double consonant it is pr. like the "neutral vowel" u: Gorkum, Schuddebeurs.
ui	ai	Spoken with a touch of öi in it and the mouth open: Zuiderzee, Sluis: a difficult sound.
uu	ü	Long, as in French <i>nature</i> : Duurstede.
v	f	Soft, practically v: Vlissingen (Flushing).
w	—	Between v and w, nearer to v: Winterswijk.
y	—	Between ai and ei, almost i in <i>ice</i> ; now generally written ij: Ijmuiden, formerly Ymuiden.
z	—	Between s and z: Zuiderzee.

CAPE DUTCH.—In South Africa, local Dutch and Huguenot names are often oddly pronounced; no rules can be given for this: e.g. Celliersdorp, pr. Siljídorp, &c.; *z*. also above under *ee*.

German.

GERMAN forms the High German branch of the Teutonic languages. It is still largely printed in Gothic characters; but Latin characters are used on maps, the only peculiarity being the *ß* for *ss*. The alphabet is the same as the English, but the sign *¨* is used over *a*, *o*, *u*, to alter the sound of these vowels. Capital *Ä*, *Ö*, *Ü*, are sometimes written *Ae*, *Oe*, *Ue*. When *¨* occurs over *e*, *i*, it indicates that they do not form a diphthong with an adjoining vowel. The sound of English and Arabic *j* is foreign to German, and is represented in foreign names by *dsch* or *dj*; while the sound of French *j* and Slavonic *ж*, which is foreign to English and is represented in R.G.S. II. by *zh*, is also foreign to German, and is represented by *sh*.

a, *b*, *d*, *f*, *i*, *k*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *o*, *ö*, *p*, *r*, *t*, *u*, *ü*, *x*, are identical with the corresponding letters in R.G.S. II. The following are different:—

GERMAN. R.G.S. II.

aa	a	Long: Aachen.
ä, ae	ä, e	ä in long syllables: Mählingen; almost <i>e</i> in short: Eichstätt.
au	au	With the <i>a</i> pr. rather gutturally: Braunstein.
äu	—	oy as in Engl. <i>boy</i> , preceded by a slight <i>a</i> sound: Häusern.
ay	ai	Haynau.
c	ts, k	ts before <i>ä</i> , <i>e</i> , <i>i</i> , <i>y</i> : Celle—mostly in foreign words; otherwise <i>k</i> : Coburg (rare).
ch	kh, k	The <i>kh</i> has two sounds*: <i>kh</i> guttural after <i>a</i> , <i>au</i> , <i>o</i> , and <i>u</i> : Regenbach, Loch, Bruch; and <i>kh</i> dental after <i>ä</i> , <i>e</i> , <i>i</i> , <i>ö</i> , <i>ü</i> , or a consonant: Lech, Spichenen, Mörchingen. (In Saxony the dental <i>kh</i> sound approximates to <i>sh</i> : Chemnitz.) <i>ch</i> initial, with the above exception and Charlotten (pr. <i>Sh</i>), is pr. <i>k</i> .
chs	x	Sachsen; except when forming part of two syllables: Reichstadt.
dt	tt	Ingolstadt.
e	e, e	The “neutral” vowel (<i>e</i> in Fr. <i>je</i>) when final, or in an unaccented prefix or final syllable: Riesengebirge; otherwise = <i>e</i> . Almost always = <i>e</i> in Austria.
ee	ē	Beelitz.
ei, ey	ēi	Almost <i>i</i> in <i>ice</i> : Eifel, Freyburg.
eu	—	oy as in Engl. <i>boy</i> : Neustadt.
g	g	<i>g</i> final after a vowel is pr. soft, almost like dental <i>kh</i> (<i>v. ch</i>): Leipzig, Steg; otherwise it is pr. hard, except in S. Germany, where <i>g</i> medial before <i>e</i> or <i>i</i> , or <i>g</i> final after <i>r</i> , is frequently softened as above: Regensburg. It is never soft like our <i>j</i> . (In Berlin, &c., it is often pr. as <i>y</i> .)
h	h, —	<i>h</i> at the beginning of a syllable: Hildesheim; otherwise mute: Ehingen, Gütersloh.

* In the Tirol it is practically always guttural.

GERMAN. R.G.S. II.

ie	i	Long: Siegen (except when in different syllables: Oranienburg).
j	y	Jena.
ng	ng	Generally a single sound, as in <i>singer</i> : Göttingen.
oo	o	Wangeroog.
ph	ph, f	Found only in words of Greek origin.
qu	kw	Quedlinburg (rare).
r, rh	r	Guttural (not "trilled" *): Rostock, Rhein.
s	z, s	As <i>z</i> between two vowels: Eisenach; otherwise <i>s</i> (except in <i>sp, st</i>).
sp, st	shp, sht	When before <i>p</i> or <i>t</i> , <i>s</i> is generally <i>pr. sh</i> : Spandau, Rastatt. (Not in Hanover.)
sch	sh	Schneidemühl.
ss, ß, sz	s	Kassel, Preußen.
th	t	Leuthen; but when forming parts of adjoining syllables the letters are <i>pr. separately</i> : Rutheim.
tsch	ch	Deutschland.
tz	ts	Pritzelwitz.
v	f	Havel.
w	v	Weimar.
y	i, y	Bayreuth; Bayern (rare).
z	ts	Mainz.

The following is the German Gothic alphabet:—

A, a, <i>Ɑ</i>	α	B, b, <i>Ɫ</i>	β	C, c, <i>Ᵽ</i>	Ɽ	D, d, <i>ⱥ</i>	ⱦ
E, e, <i>Ⱨ</i>	η	F, f, <i>ⱨ</i>	ƒ	G, g, <i>Ⱪ</i>	g	H, h, <i>ⱪ</i>	h
I, i, <i>ⱬ</i>	i	J, j, <i>Ɑ</i>	j	K, k, <i>Ɱ</i>	Ɐ	L, l, <i>Ɒ</i>	ℓ
M, m, <i>Ⱳ</i>	μ	N, n, <i>ⱳ</i>	η	O, o, <i>Ⱶ</i>	ο	P, p, <i>ⱶ</i>	ⱷ
Q, q, <i>ⱸ</i>	q	R, r, <i>ⱹ</i>	ⱺ	S, s, <i>ⱻ</i>	ⱼ	T, t, <i>ⱼ</i>	ⱽ
U, u, <i>ⱼ</i>	u	V, v, <i>Ɀ</i>	Ȿ	W, w, <i>Ɀ</i>	Ɀ	X, x, <i>Ɀ</i>	Ɀ

Danish.

DANISH belongs to the Scandinavian group of Teutonic languages. The alphabet is the same as the English, with the addition (at the end) of æ and ö. The latter letter used formerly to be written ø or œ, and is sometimes also written now as ô. *c, q,* and *w* are only found in words of foreign origin. *j* is now being abolished, except in place-names, where it is often silent unless at the beginning of a word.

The general pronunciation of Danish may be termed short and jerky.

e, f, i, k, l, m, n, o, p, r, s, t, u, x, and *ö,* are identical with the corresponding letters in R.G.S. II. The following are different:—

* Except in Mecklenburg and some other parts.

DANISH. R.G.S. II.

a	a, (ä)	a before b, d, g, l, r, and v : Marstal ; otherwise it sometimes tends towards ä : Langeland, Assens. (The pure ä sound is "cockney," and confined to Copenhagen and environs.) It is generally pr. short.
aa	o, aw	Broad o, practically aw, yet pr. fairly short : Aalborg.
aj	ai	Ajstrup.
av	au, av	av when followed by a vowel : Endelave ; otherwise au : Stavrby, Kjöbenhavn (pr. Köbenhaun, last syllable nasally).
b	b, p	Hard b, almost p : Nyköping.
c	s, ts, k	s or ts before e and i : Fredericia (-tsia) ; otherwise k.
ch	k, sh	According to foreign language : Lerchenborg, Christiansund (pr. Lerk-, Krist-) ; Charlottenlund (sh).
d	d, dh, —	Hard d, almost t, when initial : Danmark ; dh when preceded by a vowel : Hadsund, Ørsted ; almost mute after l, n, r, and before s and t : Brandsö, Ruds, Fjord, Gjedsted (pr. Gestedh).
dd	dh	Odde.
eg, ej	ai	Hegn, Vejle.
g	gh, kh, g	Very soft gh between vowels, before n, or at the end of a word : Mariager, Viborg, Lemvig ; kh or k before t : Jammerbugt ; otherwise g : Give, Gylling.
h	h, —	Always mute before j and v : Hjörning, Hverringe, and in a few other names : Brahesborg ; otherwise h.
j	y, —	Generally y : Jelling, Gadbjerg ; but mute after g and k : Gjedsær (pr. Gesser), Kjelst. The name Sjaelland (Zealand) is pr. generally Shellan, more rarely Syellan.
kj	k	See j above.
ng	ng	One sound, as in <i>singer</i> : Helsingör. Sometimes pr. as n', ny.
oe	ö, —	Generally pr. and written ö ; but occasionally the two vowels are pr. separately : Troense.
ov	au	Short : Hvidovre, Nakskov.
qu	kv	In foreign words only : Quintus.
sch	sh	Schelenborg.
sj	sh	Rare : v. j above.
sk	sk	Always : Skelskør, Skive, -skiold (pr. -skyol) (never sh as in Norwegian or Swedish before e, i, &c.).
th	t	Thisted.
v	v	v in general, but see av, ov, öv.
w	v	In words of foreign origin only : Wedellsborg.
y	ü	Nysted (pr. Nüstedh), Syv.
z	s	Benzon.
æ	e, ä	Between e and ä : Holbæk, Æbeltoft.
öj	oi	as in <i>oil</i> : Højstrup.
öv	öv	Stövring ; the v undergoes no change, as in ov.

Norwegian.

THE language commonly spoken in Norway, called *Riksmåal*, was originally Danish, but has a distinct pronunciation and a somewhat different orthography. (No account is here taken of *Landsmaal*, an officially recognised language constructed from modern dialects of Old Norwegian, though there is a tendency to give geographical names in *Landsmaal* form.)

The Dano-Norwegian alphabet is the same as the Danish, i.e. the same as the English with the addition of æ and ö (ø) at the end. c, q, w, x and z occur in words of foreign origin only, the x in native words being now expressed by ks.

The vowels are short before a double consonant or two consonants: Drammen, Sande; and short vowels are now indicated by doubling consonants formerly written singly.

a, ai, au, ei, f, i, l, m, n, p, r, s, t, u, v, x, z, ö, are pronounced identically with the corresponding letters in R.G.S. II. The following are different:—

NORWEGIAN. R.G.S. II.

aa	aw	Approximately, though not so broad: Aalesund. The Swedish letter å is now being introduced for this sound.
b	b	Sometimes equivalent to p (and in such cases being replaced by p), especially in names with Haab and Aaben (now Haap, Aapen).
c	s, k	Rare; s before e, i, y: Ceciliekroner; otherwise k.
ch	k, kh, sh	k, kh, or sh, according to foreign language whence derived.
d	—, d	Usually mute after l, n, and r, when in the same syllable, and in -stad: Austervold, Söndfjord, Harstad; but ld is being replaced by ll: Fjeld, now Fjell; otherwise d. Final d sometimes = t: -fod; but in such cases d is being replaced by t: -fot.
e	ε, ä, e	The "neutral vowel" ε when final, and in final -en, -er, -et (if -et is the definite article, in which case the t is mute): Norge, Horten, Ustaoset; short ä, when followed by two consonants: Hell; otherwise e: Enebak.
eg	ai, eg	A sound between ai and ei when followed by l or n, and in the 1st personal pronoun, jeg; otherwise eg: Egersund, Vega.
g	y, k, g	y before i and y: Giske, Gyland; k (and now being replaced by k) before s and t: Trögstad, Sandebugt; otherwise g: Bergen.

NORWEGIAN. R.G.S. II.

gj	y	Gjövik.
h	—, h	Mute before j and v: Trondhjem, Hvaler; otherwise h.
j	y	Jelö, Mjölfjell.
k	ky, k	ky before i and y: Kirkebö, Kykkelsrud; otherwise k. (See, however, sk.)
ng	ng	A single sound, as in <i>singer</i> : Hardanger.
o	aw, o	aw (short) before two consonants: Opset; otherwise o (long): Lofoten.
qu	k, kv	In words of foreign origin only.
sj, skj	sh	Mosjöen, Skjold (pr. Shol).
sk	sh, sk	sh before e, i, j, y: Skedsmo, Skien, Skyvand; otherwise sk: Skoger, Skryken.
th	t	Thamshavn; except in adjoining syllables: Stat-helle.
tj	ky, ty	Tjern, pr. Kyärn; ty only in the word tjener.
w	v	In words of foreign origin only.
y	ü	Bygland, Vestby.
æ	ä	Generally broader than Norwegian e (short): Græsvik; but now being replaced by e.
öi, öy	öü	Tryvandshöiden, Kraakeröy.
å	o	This Swedish letter is now being introduced; see aa above.

Swedish.

SWEDISH belongs to the Scandinavian group of Teutonic languages. The alphabet is the same as the English, with the addition (at the end) of å, ä, and ö; but c (except in ck), q, w, and z, are now used in words of foreign origin only.

Swedish orthography has recently undergone certain reforms, as follows:—ä is now generally written for the long e, e.g. Hälsingborg for Helsingborg; k and s for hard and soft c, e.g. Karlshamn for Carlshamn, Simrishamn for Cimbrishamn; k for q before v, e.g. Bergkvara for Berg-qvara; k and t for g and d before t, e.g. Buktt for Bugt, Vittskövle for Widtsköfle; v for w, e.g. Vinslöv for Winslöv; t for th, e.g. Torhamn for Thorhamn, except in adjoining syllables, e.g. Grythyttan; v for f when it was pronounced v, viz. when final, and when medial not followed by s or t: e.g. Älv for Elf, Gävle for Gefle; while f and h are omitted before v, e.g. Huvud for Hufvud, Ven for Hven. Letters formerly written single are now often doubled, e.g. Uppsala for Upsala, Hässleholm for Häsleholm, Gottland for Gotland. It will be seen that these changes have affected some names to the extent of two or three letters.

The stress in Swedish generally falls on the first syllable, except in the case of the prefixes *be-* and *för-*, and in combined words, e.g. *Jönköping*. It must be noted that in Northern Sweden the majority of place-names are Lapp, a totally different language.

Swedish is spoken in a somewhat deliberate, sing-song way, very different from the "jerkiness" of Danish.

a, b, e, f, h, i, l, m, n, p, r, s, t, v, x, ä, and ö, are identical with the corresponding letters in R.G.S. II. The following are different :—

SWEDISH. R.G.S. II.

c	s, k	s before e, i, and y, now in words of foreign origin only : Cederslund ; k before a, o, u, or a consonant : Carlsborg ; but such a c is now generally written k.
ch	sh, k	In foreign words according to their origin : Charlottenberg, Christianstad (now written Kristianstad).
ck	k	Stockholm.
d	—, d	Almost mute sometimes before s and j : Landskrona, Djursholm ; otherwise as d : Tidaholm, Halmstad, Marstrand.
g	g, y	y before e, i, y, ä, ö : Gävle, Sverige ; at the end of certain words, e.g. in Omberg, Göteborg, pr. the g very soft, almost y. Otherwise g : Gårdby, Ödeshög.
gg	gg	Not as gy : Vaggeryd.
gj	y	Gjutaregården.
gn	ngn	Signesbo, pr. Singnesbo.
hj	y	Hjo.
j	y	Jönköping (but see kj, sj, skj, stj).
k	ch, k	ch, almost t', before e, i, y, ä, ö : Lysekil, Norrköping, Kävlinge ; otherwise k : Kalmar, Björkvik.
kj	ch	Kjula.
lj	y	l is silent before j : Ljungby.
n	—, n	In n final after m the n is "swallowed," i.e. practically mute : Oskarshamn ; otherwise n.
ng	ng-	A single sound, as in <i>singer</i> : Ängelholm.
o	u, o	Generally u : Karlskrona, Falsterbo, Osby ; but in "short" syllables (difficult to define) as the English o in <i>not</i> : Stockholm, Omberg. (The real o sound is represented by å.)
q	k	Now in foreign words only.
r	r	Rolled on the tongue-tip in the North, and in the throat in the South. Sometimes almost mute before d : -gård (pr. almost -gawd).
sj	sh	Sjunnarydsjön.
sk	sh, sk	sh before e, i, j, y, ä, ö : Skillinge, Skövde, -skjöld (pr. -shöld) ; otherwise sk : Skanör, Långträsk.

SWEDISH. R.G.S. II.

u	—, üw	Something between u and ö : Sundsvall ; or = ö, pr. with mouth open : Ulfö (pr. almost Ölfö), Uppsala. Occasionally = ü, followed by a slight w sound (or breath-expiration) : Utö.
w	v	Now in foreign words only.
y	ü	Ystad, Ytterby.
z	s	In words of foreign origin only.
å	o	Åhus, Målerås, Åland.

Icelandic.

ICELANDIC belongs to the Scandinavian branch of Teutonic languages, and is the direct descendant of Old Icelandic, the language spoken by colonists from the Scandinavian peninsula before Old Norwegian developed as a separate tongue. Modern pronunciation probably differs considerably from that of the classical period of the Sagas. The alphabet includes special characters for *dh* and *th*, and like Danish adds *æ* and *ö* at the end, while all the other vowels, including *y*, may be altered in value by the acute accent ´. *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *ö*, *u* before *ng*, *nk*, are pronounced as Icelandic *á*, *ei*, *í*, *ó*, *au*, *ú*. There is no *w*; and *c*, *q*, and *z*, are little used. Consonants when doubled are pronounced twice.

a, *b*, *d*, *e*, *ei*, *h*, *i*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *ö*, *p*, *r*, *s*, *t*, *v*, *x*, are identical with the corresponding letters in R.G.S. II. The following are different :—

ICELANDIC. R.G.S. II.

á	au	Lágafell, Leirá.
au	öi	Nauteyri, Staðarhraun.
Ð, ð	dh	Never initial : Staðastaður, Breiðfjörður.
é	ye	Also written <i>je</i> : Trékyllisvík or Trjekyllisvík, Slétta or Sljetta.
ey	ei	Reykjavík, Eyrarbakki.
f	v, b, f	Sometimes <i>v</i> when medial or final : Höfðabrekka, Hof ; <i>b</i> before <i>n</i> : Rafnseyri, Hafnarfjörður ; <i>f</i> always at the beginning of a syllable ; Faxafjörður.
g	gh, gy, g	Sometimes = <i>gh</i> , but never as initial : Vogar, Dagverðarnes ; <i>gy</i> before <i>i</i> : Gilsbakki ; otherwise <i>g</i> : Garðar, Gaulverjabær.
hv	hw, kw	Sometimes = <i>hw</i> , but generally = <i>kw</i> : Hvammur, Hvítá.
í	i	Long, as in <i>marine</i> : Ísland.
j	y	Jökulfirðir, Brjánslækur.
k	ky, k	<i>ky</i> before <i>e</i> , <i>i</i> : Keflavík, Kirkjuvogur ; otherwise <i>k</i> : Kúvíkur, Hekla.
ll	dl	When not combined with another consonant : Eyja-fjallajökull, Hvoll.

ICELANDIC. R.G.S. II.

ng	ng	One sound, as in <i>singer</i> , before l and n : Tungnaá ; otherwise as in <i>finger</i> : Norðtunga, Ingólfshöfði.
nn	dn	After a diphthong or a vowel with the acute accent ' (rare) : Goðasteinn.
o	o	As in <i>not</i> : Krossholt, Ok.
ó	o	Long, as in <i>both</i> : Ólafsvík, Snóksdalur.
rn	dn	Horn.
u	ö	Short : Bíldudalur, Suðurfirðir ; the termination -ur is sometimes written -r.
ú	u	Búðir, Útskálar.
y	i	Dyrhólar, Þykkvibaer.
ý	i	Long : Dýrafjörður, Mýrar.
z	s	Not much used : Verziunarstaður, Yztatunga.
þ	th	Only at the beginning of a syllable ; Þingvellir, Geirþjófsfjörður.
æ	ai	Snæfellsjökull, Saurbær.

Other Teutonic Languages.

FAERÖESE is a dialect of Icelandic, with considerable differences of pronunciation. It has been written only since the middle of the nineteenth century, and consequently its orthography is not certain. On the great 1 : 20,000 map of the islands, the Danish and Faeröese names are somewhat confused ; apparently where alternative names are given, the first is Danish and that in brackets Faeröese, e.g. Östvig (Eiðisvík) ; but where no alternative is given the name is Faeröese, except in the case of a name partly composed of a Danish word such as fjord, bygd, kirke, &c., e.g. Nolsö Fjord, Nolsö Bygd, the island being named Nolsö (Nólsoy). Particulars of Faeröese pronunciation with Danish equivalents are given in the margin of every sheet of this map. The principal differences from Icelandic appear to be as follows :—

FAERÖESE. R.G.S. II.

á	oa	Fámjin, Tvörá.
aga	öa	Ómaganes.
ang	eng	Norðaritangi, Langabrekka.
ð	y, v, —	y before i ; Skerðingur, Traðir ; v before u : Suðuroy, Aeðuvík ; mute otherwise : Syðridalur, Skarðsvík.
ei	ai	Viðareið, Leirvík.
g	y, v, j, —	Mute at the end of a syllable : Rituberg ; y at the end of a syllable before i : Hagi ; v at the end of a syllable before u : Miðvágur ; j before e, i, y : Gerðir.

FAERÖESE. R.G.S. II.

hj	ch	Hjallahagi.
hv	kv	Hvannasund, Hvítanes.
í, ý	ui	Svínoy, Mýlingur.
k	ch	Before e, i, y: Keldufjall.
ll	dhl	Böllufjall.
ó	ö, au	ö before more than one consonant: Hólmur; otherwise au: Mjóvanes.
ógv	egv	Gjógv, Sjógv.
oy	öi	Hoyvík, Sandoy.
öu	övu	Bóur.
rn	dhn	Árnafjörður.
u	u	Fugloy, Kunoy.
ú	ö, uiv	ö before more than one consonant: Lyngstúgva; otherwise uiv: Múlin, Skúvoy.
úgv	igv	Dúgván
þ	—	Does not occur.

FLEMISH, spoken in the Northern half of Belgium and in Flanders, is practically the same language as Dutch (*q.v.*), but the spelling and pronunciation differ as follows:—

FLEMISH. R.G.S. II.

ae	a	= Dutch aa: Passchendaele, pr. Paskhendale.
ey	ai	= Dutch ei: Maeseck, pr. Māsaik.
g	g	When initial: Gaepaert, pr. Gapart; otherwise like Dutch g.
gh	g, gh	g initial: Gheluveld; otherwise a dental (not a guttural) gh, pronounced softly, just behind the teeth: Wulverghem.
h	—	Almost mute: Hasselt.
oy	oi	= Dutch ooi: Oyghem.
sch	skh, s	Aerschot, Dickebusch, pr. Aarskhot, Dickebüs.
u	ü	Almost entirely; rarely = ö.
uy	ai	= Dutch ui (<i>q.v.</i>): Zuydschoote.
v	v	Gheluveld.
y	ai	= Dutch ij: Wytschaete, pr. Vaitskhâte.

FRIISIAN is an old Low-German tongue still spoken in the Dutch province of Friesland, but being gradually influenced and replaced by Dutch.

KELTIC.

THE Keltic languages form a branch of the Indo-European family, the neighbouring branches being Italic and Teutonic. The Keltic languages fall into three groups, viz. Gaulish, Brythonic, and Goidelic. Gaulish is extinct. Brythonic comprises Breton, Welsh, and Cornish; Goidelic comprises Irish, Scottish Gaelic, and Manx.

Irish.

OF this latter group, Irish is the oldest and principal member. It has a continuous literary history extending over twelve centuries, and is still spoken chiefly round the western and southern maritime parts of Ireland. There is now little Irish on the coast facing Britain. Irish is highly inflected. There are two genders (three in Old Irish), traces of a dual, five declensions, five cases, and a complex and difficult verbal system.

There are certain peculiarities of pronunciation and orthography, applied under elaborate rules. These have to be studied before the correct pronunciation can be obtained. They relate to

- (a) The distinction between broad and slender vowels.
- (b) Eclipsis.
- (c) Aspiration.

(a) No consonant can be flanked by a "broad" vowel (*a, o, or u*) on one side and a "slender" (*e or i*) on the other. They must either be both broad or both slender (e.g. there could be no such word as *robin* in Irish; it would have to be either *roban, rubon, &c.*, or else *ribin, rebin, &c.*).

(b) Eclipsis means that certain initial letters are sometimes "eclipsed" or silenced by prefixing others which take the place in the pronunciation of the eclipsed letters. E.g. *Loch na d-trí g-caol*, *Loch na d-trí g-caol*, is pr. *Loch na drigäl*, the *t* and *c* being eclipsed. *b* is eclipsed by *m*, *c* by *g*, *d* by *n*, *f* by *bh* (i.e. *b*), *g* by *ng* (as in *singer*, not as in *finger*), *p* by *b*, *s* by *t*, and *t* by *d*.

(c) Aspiration, which affects only consonants, is represented in Irish script by a dot, but in Latin script by an *h* after the letter. The effect of aspiration is to soften or even silence the letter affected; thus *b* = *b*, but *b̃* = *bh*, pr. *w* or *v*; *f* = *f*, but *f̃* is silent. In writing, only *b, c, d, f, g, m, p, s*, and *t* are aspirated. There is a strong tendency to aspirate consonants and then slide the syllables into one other; thus the ancient place-name *Tir-Amalgaid* is now written *Ṭír Aṁhalḡaidh*, *Tir Amhalghaidh*, and pronounced (*angl.*) *Tirawley*. Aspiration has sometimes a euphonic, sometimes a grammatical significance.

The Irish alphabet is identical with the English, except that it has no written *j, k, q, v, w, x, y, or z*, though the sounds of several of these letters are heard, as shown in the following Table. Many of the consonants are, as we have seen, aspirated (or dotted), which process gives them in many cases a very different sound from that of the original letter.

The following Table shows as far as possible the values of the Irish alphabet in terms of R.G.S. II. The terms "broad" and "slender" (br. and sl.) here applied to consonants mean that they occur respectively in connection with broad or slender vowels.

IRISH.		LATIN.	R.G.S.II.	
Ḃ ḃ	a	ö	As in <i>not</i> : e.g. first ḃ in Cábán (pr. <i>Kov-dwn</i>), Cavan (<i>a hollow place</i>).	
Ḍ ḍ	á	aw	E.g. second Ḍ in Cábán, Cavan.	
ḂḂ	ae	ē	ḂḂḂḂḂḂ (lat. <i>Gaedhealg</i>), Gaelic.	
ḂḂ	ai	—	Short ä, <i>a</i> , or sometimes ö as in <i>not</i> : Cárreal (lat. <i>Caiseal</i>), Cashel (<i>circular stone fort</i>).	
ḂḂ	ao	ē, wī	ḂḂḂḂḂḂ, Maelra (<i>bare rath or mound</i>); ḂḂḂḂḂḂ, Mweelin, Meelin (<i>a little round hill</i>): ḂḂḂ ḂḂḂḂḂ, Gweedore.	
ḂḂ	agh	ai	In the first syllable generally as <i>i</i> in <i>ice</i> .	
ḂḂ	adh			
ḂḂḂ	aoi	ī, wī	CḂḂ ḂḂḂḂḂ, Kilkee (<i>St. Kee's church</i>); ḂḂḂ ḂḂḂḂ (lat. <i>Ard Caoin</i>), Ard Keen (<i>beautiful height</i>). Both sounds are well exemplified in the place-names Mastergeehy (Kerry) and Masteragwee (Derry), both representing the Irish ḂḂḂḂḂḂḂ ḂḂḂḂḂ (<i>Master of the Wind</i> , so called from their exposed position).*	
B b (broad)	b	b	BḂḂḂ (pr. <i>Bol-ye</i>) mḂḂ, Ballymore (<i>great town</i>).	
b (slender)	b	b	BeḂḂḂ, Barna (<i>a gap</i>).	
Ḃ (br.)	bh	v, w, vw	As initial: CḂḂḂ Ḃ' ḂḂḂ, Craigavad (<i>the rock of the boat—a mooring-place</i>). As medial, often silent: BḂḂ ḂḂ ḂḂḂḂ Ballinure (<i>the town of the yew</i>); BḂḂ ḂḂ ḂḂḂḂ, Ballynahown (<i>the town of the river</i>). As medial or final=v: Cábán, Cavan; ḂḂḂ ḂḂḂ, Lisduff (<i>black fort</i>).	
Ḃ (sl.)	bh	v	Initial: ḂḂḂ Ḃ' ḂḂḂ, Aghavilla (<i>the field of the old tree</i>). Medial: ḂḂḂḂḂ, Inver (<i>river-mouth</i>). Final: CḂḂ Ḃ' ḂḂḂḂ, Knockatarriv (<i>the hill of the bull</i>).	

* Or possibly mḂḂḂḂḂḂḂ Ḃ, *the churning of the wind*.

IRISH.

LATIN. R.G.S.II.

C	c (br. & sl.)	c	k	Cairéal , Cashel; Esircin (lat. <i>Esar</i>), Esker (<i>sandhill</i>).
	ċ (br. & sl.)	ch	kh	Loċ Mhór , Loughmore (<i>great lake</i>). Medial often = h: Druidhead Aċa (pr. <i>Druhed-aha</i>), Drogheda (<i>the bridge of the ford</i>); Aċaċ a' Byle , Aghavilla (<i>the field of the old tree</i>); Tulaċ , Tulla (<i>a little hill</i>).
D	τ (br.)	d ˘	dh	Dúrlar (pr. <i>Dhúrlös</i>), Thurles (<i>dissyll.</i>).
	τ (sl.)	d	d, d'	Craig a' Bálτ , Craigavad.
	ċ (br.)	dh	gh	Initial, almost the Arabic <i>ghain</i> : Eaċ Dhruim , Aughrim (<i>the ridge of the horse</i>). Medial, silent: Inis Maan , Inismaan (<i>middle island</i>). Final, silent: Baile Nuadċ , Ballynoe or Newtown.
	ċ (sl.)	dh	y, —	Initial, y: Léana Dearyz (pr. <i>Lena Yarrug</i>), Lenaderg (= <i>red meadow</i>); aspiration lost in English version. Medial, silent: Arney a' Bálτ , Arney. Final, silent: Cill Mairċ , Killala; in Munster often = g: Béal aċa an Cairċ , Ballin-hassig.
E	e	e	ě	In final position only (<i>vide e1</i>): Dún Laoċaige (pr. <i>Dhun Lōrě</i>) (<i>Leary's fort</i>), Dunleary, mod. Kingstown.
	é	é	ē	In final position only (<i>vide é1</i>): Ros Cré , Roscrea (<i>Cre's wood</i>).
	ea	ea	ă	Baile Breac (lat. <i>Baile Breac</i>), Ballybrack (<i>speckled town</i>); Eaglais (lat. <i>Eaglais</i>), Aglish (<i>church</i>); Baile Seann , Ballygar.
	eá	eá	aw	Seán , Seánán (pr. <i>Shawn</i> , not <i>Shane</i> rhyming with <i>lane</i>), John.
	éa	éa	ē	Seánmair (pr. <i>Shēmus</i> , as in Engl. <i>shame us</i>), James.
	éu	éu	ē	
	ei	ei	ě	Esircin , Esker; Cesh , Kesh (<i>a wickerwork causeway</i>).
	éi	éi	ē	éi = é : Léim Láma (pr. <i>Leim Lawra</i>), Lamlara (<i>the mare's leap</i>).
	eo	eo	io, o	Eoċan , Owen.
	eo1	eo1	io + i	Lioir a' Ceoil , Lissakeole (<i>the fort of the (fairy) music</i>); the faint <i>i</i> sound after <i>o</i> is lost in anglicised form.
	eu	eu	ē	Identical with éa (<i>q.v.</i>), and now generally so written.

IRISH.	LATIN. R.G.S.II.		
ƿ ƿ (br. & sl.)	f	f	ƿeapann ƿuap (pr. <i>Farran Fuar</i>), Farranfore (<i>bleak</i> , lit. <i>cold, land</i>).
ƿ̃	fh	—	Silent: Baile an ƿ̃aoite, Ballyneety (<i>White's town</i>).
ḡ ḡ (br. & sl.)	g	g	ḡort (pr. <i>Gurth</i>), Gort (<i>a tillage field</i>).
ḡ (br.)	gh	gh	In all respects like ḡ <i>dh</i> (br.), <i>q.v.</i> Initial: Cill ḡlar, Kilglas (<i>green church</i>); the guttural sound of ḡ is lost in the anglicised form. Medial, silent: Tír Eoḡann, Tyrone (<i>Owen's land</i>); Cill Eoḡann, Killowen (<i>Owen's church</i>); Eoḡann, gen. Eoḡann. Final, silent: Druim Ríḡ (lat. <i>Druim Riogh</i>), Drumree (<i>King's ridge</i>).
ḡ (sl.)	gh	y	Like ḡ <i>dh</i> (sl.), <i>q.v.</i> Initial: Eannḡ ḡealla, Annayalla, co. Monaghan (<i>white marshes</i>). Medial, silent: Partry. Final, silent: Carrn Domhḡ, Carndonagh (<i>The Lord's hill</i>); in Munster = g: Baile an Cullḡ, Ballincollig (<i>the town of the boar</i>).
h h	h	h	Used only for euphony, to avoid <i>hiatus</i> , or in Latin script to represent the <i>punctum</i> or dot marking <i>aspiration</i> in the Irish, e.g. ƿ̃ (written <i>ph</i>) = <i>f</i> . ḡ and ƿ̃ (i.e. <i>th</i> and <i>sh</i>) both = <i>h</i> in sound: Ráḡ Énna, Raheny (<i>Enna's fort</i>); Raḡcean, Rahan (<i>abounding in ferns</i>); Baile na h-ḡire (pr. <i>Bol-ye na h-inshē</i>), Ballynahinch (<i>the town of the island</i>).
ḡ ḡ	i	i } í	Lḡḡ (ḡ + ḡ), Lisheen (<i>a little fort</i>).
ḡa	ia	í, ía	The ḡ of ḡa is always long = ḡ (<i>q.v.</i>): Lḡḡ, Lislea (<i>grey fort</i>).
ḡai	iai	íi	Seán Ó Brḡain (pr. <i>Shawn O Bríin</i>), John O'Brien.
ḡo	io	í	Bḡorḡa (pr. <i>Birra</i> ; <i>a</i> elided), Birr (<i>spring wells</i>); Baile Brḡotar (lat. <i>Baile Brittas</i>), Ballybrittas.
ḡu	iu	yū	As <i>ew</i> in <i>newly</i> : Baile an ḡubain, Ballinure.
ḡui	ui	yūi	As <i>ew</i> in <i>newly</i> followed by <i>i</i> : Sḡuir (pr. <i>Shyūr</i>), River Suir.
l l (br.)	l	l	Lḡḡain, Lurgan (<i>shin</i> , i.e. <i>ridge</i>).
l (sl.)	l	l', ly	As in <i>valiant</i> : Leacáḡ, Leckaun, Lacken (<i>a hillside</i>).

IRISH.

LATIN. R.G.S.II.

Ḃ	ḡ (br. & sl.)	m	m	Ḃám, Ḃáam (pr. <i>mawm</i>) (<i>high mountain-pass</i>); Ḃḡḡ ḡa ḡḂḡoc, Meenabrock (<i>the mountain meadow of the badgers</i> ; eclipsis ignored in angl. version).
	ḡḡ (br.)	mh	w, vw	Ḃaḡḡleáḡ ḡḡ Ḃḡḡḡḡḡḡ (pr. <i>Koshlawn a-Wil-lin</i>), angl. Castlewellan (<i>the castle (of) by the mill</i>); Léḡḡ ḡḡ Ḃḡaḡḡaḡḡ, Limavady (<i>the dog's leap</i> ; <i>n</i> of article elided); Baḡle Ḃḡḡḡḡḡe, Ballyvourney.
	ḡḡ (sl.)	mh	v	Initial: Boḡ Ḃḡeḡḡḡe, Boveva (Derry) (<i>Mac's hut</i>). Medial: Ḃḡaḡḡḡḡḡḡ Ḃḡḡḡḡḡ (pr. <i>Mainister Eivin</i>), Monasterevan (<i>St. Evin's monastery</i>). Final: Ḃaḡḡḡḡḡ (pr. <i>Golliv</i>), Galway.
N	ḡ (br.)	n	n	Náḡ (pr. <i>Nawss</i>), Naas (<i>a fair</i>); Baḡle Nuáḡ (pr. <i>Bol-ye Nū-a</i>) = Newtown.
O	o	o	ā, u	As in <i>done</i> : Tuáḡ ḡa Fola, Tournafulla (<i>the field of blood</i>).
	ó	ó	ō	As in <i>more</i> : Dúḡ Ḃḡḡḡ, Dunmore (<i>great fort</i>).
	oi	oi	ā, ē	Áḡḡ ḡa Ḃḡḡḡḡe (lat. <i>Ard na croise</i>), Ardnacrusha (<i>the height of the cross</i>); Doḡḡe (lat. <i>Doire</i>), Derry (<i>oak-grove</i>).
P	p ḡ	p ph	p f }	Poll a' púca, Poulaphuca (<i>the fairy's pool</i>).
R	ḡ (br. & sl.)	r	r	As in <i>road</i> , but rolled as always in Irish: Roḡ Ḃḡé, Roscrea (pr. angl. <i>cray</i>) (<i>Cré's wood</i>).
S	ḡ (br.)	s	s	Scáḡḡḡ, Scarriff (co. Limerick) (<i>a rugged shallow ford</i>).
	ḡ (sl.)	s	sh	Sḡol Éḡḡḡ, Shillelagh (co. Wicklow) (<i>the seed or progeny of Elaich</i> (?), then the locality—famous for its oak woods, hence “shillelagh”); Seáḡ-Ḃḡḡḡ, Shankill (<i>old church</i>).
	ḡ	sh	h	Beáḡ-ḡḡaḡ, Beglieve (<i>little mountain</i>).
Ḃ	ḡ (br.)	t	th	As in <i>thick</i> (anglicised forms do not retain the broad sound): Toḡaḡ ḡḡḡḡ (pr. <i>Thäbber mör</i> , but angl.) Tubbermore (<i>great well</i>). The Irish sound is heard in “Thurles.” ḡ (br.) in Irish is a <i>stop</i> , th in English is a <i>spirant</i> .
	ḡ (sl.)	t	t, t', ty	Ḃḡḡ ḡḡ Juḡaḡḡ (pr. <i>Tyir an Yíwar</i>), Tere-nure (<i>land of the yew</i>).
	ḡ	th	h	Boḡ Ḃḡola, Bohola (<i>St. Tola's hut</i>).

IRISH.	LATIN. R.G.S.II.		
U u	u	u	As in <i>pull</i> : Tulač, Tullow (<i>little hill</i>).
ú	ú	ū	As in <i>brute</i> : Dún Mhór (pr. <i>Dhūn</i>), Dunmore.
ua	ua	ūā	Tuar Mhór (pr. <i>Thū-ar</i>), angl. Toormore (<i>great bleach green</i>); Fearann Fuar (pr. <i>Fu-ar</i>), Farranfore (<i>bleak land</i>).
ua)	uai	ūī	Cluain Eac, Cloonagh (<i>the meadow of horses</i>).
ui)	ui	wi,i	Mhúine Mhór (pr. <i>Mwine</i>), angl. Moneymore (<i>great shrubbery</i>); Druimín, Drimmin (<i>little ridge</i>).

It is to be remembered that, generally speaking, the anglicised forms of Irish place-names in current use are, properly speaking, not names but merely phonetic renderings of the sounds of the Irish names. Occasionally these anglicised forms are quite passable equivalents of the Irish sounds, e.g. Killarney represents Cill Airne (*the church of the sloe-trees*), and Killowen represents Cill Eoghain (Owen's Church) tolerably well except perhaps to the critical ear of the "native speaker"; but most of the names written across the map of Ireland are gross corruptions of interesting poetical or historic native names. A few are literal translations from the Irish, e.g. Windy Gap is Beanna na Sáoite (*the gap of the wind*); Watergrasshill and Nutfield are other examples; but the majority are modernisations which attempt to preserve the pronunciations. Such forms often merge into English words resembling the modernisation, e.g. Ballymoney for Baile Muine (*the town of the shrubbery*) is not a good rendering of the sound, which may be represented as *Bol-ye-mwine-e*. Thousands of names are referable to this type. An interesting case is Longford, which is merely a corruption of the Irish word longfóirt (f=f), meaning "fortress." Aghada, co. Cork, on the other hand, represents Ač fada, and means "long ford," but it preserves its Irish name.

Some of the more usual elements may be set forth:—

Bally- represents either baile, a homestead or town, as in Ballynure (Baile an Iubair, *the town of the yew*), or béal an áda . . . , the mouth of the ford of . . . ; Ballytore is béal áda an Tuairi (*the ford-mouth of the bleach-green*). The vast majority of names in Bally- are of the former type, those of the latter being more frequently spelled Ballin-, as Ballina, Ballinamore, &c.

Place-names in Kill- contain either Cill (*a church*) or Coill (*a wood*): Cill Ruir, Killrush (*the church of the peninsula*); Coill Saitleac, Kilsalley (*the wood of the willows*). The former type are very numerous, including Killarney, Kildare, Kilbride, Kilkee, Kilgarvan, &c.

The article an = "the" (there is no *indefinite* article) enters largely into place-names; the *n* of the article survives in Newry, Navan, Naul, Nurney, &c. Names in Ballin-, Ballyna-, Knockna-, &c., contain the article either in the singular (an) or plural (na), as Ballincollig, Ballinderry, Ballinakill, Ballynagall, Donegal, Knocknagow, Lisnaskea.

Certain combinations of consonants do not coalesce in Irish, and a short vowel (the "helping" vowel) is heard between them, e.g. Colm = colam = Colam: Colm Cille, Colmille, pr. *Kolam kill-ē* (*the dove of the church*). These groups include cn, lh, lg, lm, rg, gn, rn: Cnoc (*Knunuk*) = "hill" appearing as Knock- in place-names; hence the second *o* in the words Donoghue (from Donnógha) and Ossory (Orruóire). Alba, Scotland, is pron. *Alba*; Scíbhín is pron. Skibbereen. This explains the "hibernicisms" arum = arm, helum = helm, &c.

In the combinations ol and on the *o* is silent, and in ln the *n* is silent: nollas (= *Nullis*), Christmas.

C

lŋs = l or n : cuatlŋs = cuatl = Cooley. Cf. The great Saga *taín bó cuatlŋs*, The Cattle Raid of Cooley.

In Connacht and Ulster mn = mŋ and cn = cŋ : cnoc = cŋoc (i.e. *Kunuk* = *Kruk*) in those provinces ; cnoc an tuŋaŋ (*the hill of the yew*) would be anglicised Crockanure in the northern half of Ireland, and Knockanure in the south.

Some plural names are anglicised in an interesting way. Kilbeg means *a little church*, and Na Cealla Beaga *the little churches* (all three words, article, noun, and adjective, being in the plural). This latter name has been anglicised (dropping the article) not as Killybega, but as Killybegs, the -s being the English pl. termination affixed to an already plural name ; cf. Athens.

Provincial differences of pronunciation give varying forms in different parts of Ireland for the same Irish place-name, e.g. Ballynahone and Ballynahown are the N. and S. versions respectively of Baile na h-Abann (*the town of the river*). Similarly, Lisnagore, Lisnagower, &c. ; Clon- and Cloon-, Dun- and Doon-. (See under *aoi* above.) It is interesting to note that the personal name eŋblin (lat. *Eibhlin*) is anglicised quite normally as *Evelin* in Connacht and as *Eileen* in Munster.

[References : Joyce, *Irish Names of Places* (3 vols. Longmans). *Aids to the Pronunciation of Irish*, by the Christian Brothers (Gill, Dublin). *Ency. Brit.*, xith Edn., "Celtic."]

Gaelic.

GAELIC belongs to the Goidelic branch of the Keltic languages, and uses the Latin alphabet, omitting j, k, q, v, w, x, y, z. The vowels are divided into broad (a, o, u) and slender (e, i) ; long vowels are indicated by an accent, e.g. mìn, bànn. The consonants c, ch, d, dh, g, gh, l, n, r, s, t, have two sounds, broad and slender (liquid*), and must be flanked by vowels of the same class, a rule which has been extended to all the consonants, e.g. Toirbheardan (anglicised Torridon). In the groups lh, lbh, lch, lg, lgh, lm ; nbh, nch, nm, nmh ; rb, rbh, rch, rg, rgh, rm, the consonants l, n, r, are long and are followed by the indeterminate vowel, e.g. Loch Gilb, Gleann Eilge, Beinn Dearg, a'Bheinn Mheanbh, pronounced Gílep, Áleke, Jérék, vénev (anglicised Loch Gilp, Glenelg, Ben Derg, Ben Venue). "Aspiration" or "lenition," which plays a great part in Gaelic, occurs (1) as permanent in the body of words and finally, (2) at the beginning of words in accordance with certain grammatical rules, and is indicated by adding h to the consonants (except l, n, r, and s in the groups sg, sm, sp, st) ; e.g. am Màm, but Bealach a' Mhàim (Býalakh e Vaim) ; Druim Fada, but a' Bheinn Fhada (áte ; anglicised Ben Attow). The forms of the definite article, varying according to the gender, number, case, and initial letter of the noun, are an, am, an t-, a', na, na h-, nan, nam.

The stress, which is very vigorous, always falls on the first syllable ; consequently, while the vowel of this syllable preserves its quality, the vowels (except i) of unstressed syllables are dulled, and final vowels of polysyllables are very short and light, e.g. binne, coire, pronounced bínýž, kórě. Many place-names, however, are not single words but phrases, con-

* E.g. c'ye, d'ye or d', &c.

sisting of a generic term plus a specific qualification. In such cases, the chief stress falls on the qualifying part, e.g. Baile a' Mhuilinn, Loch an Dorb, Camas dà Thighearna, pronounced Balévúlin', Lokhendórep, Kamés-dahárne. Anglicised spellings, which are exceedingly common, give little or no indication of stress position, e.g. Novár, Críanlarich, Balmacára, Cullóden, Álness, Dalmagárrie, Kingússie, Camasúnary; in Gaelic respectively Tigh an Fhuamhair, an Critheannlaraich, Baile mac Ara, Cùil-lodair, Alanais, Dail mac Gearraidh, Cinn a' Ghiùsaich, Camas Fhionnairigh.

GAELIC.	R.G.S. II.	
a	a, aw, a	a in stressed position; in -an (diminutive ending masculine); -ag (diminutive ending feminine); -ach, -achan: e.g. Bad-sgàlaidh (Bat-skāli); Clachan (-an here denotes material); Cùileag (Kūlak); Carnach; Giùsachan (Gyūsakhan). Also in the unstressed part of compounds if this part contains an a originally long or stressed, e.g. am Bànath (em Bāna); an Damhath (en Dáva); Conghlais (Koneghlaish). allt is pronounced awlt: Alltan (Awltan); and ann is sometimes awn: Neannta (Nyawnta). Elsewhere neutral.
ai	a, ai, i, u	Baile (Bále); Ràthaig (Rāhaik); Meaghlaich (Myeghlikh); u in terminal -aibh (see bh).
ao	ö	Long: Aora (Öra); Aodann (Ödenn).
b initial	b	Bad-call; Baile na Binne (Binyě).
b non-initial	p	Nearly: an Cabar (en Kapər); Loch Gilb.
bh	v	Allt a' Bhealaich (Awlt e Vyalikh); abh is often aw, e.g. abhainn (áw-in'), cabhsar (káv-sar). Terminally aibh, ibh, tends to u as in <i>pull</i> , e.g. Gallaibh (Gálu); Arcaibh (Arku, Arko); Cataibh (Ka ^{tu}).
c slender	k	As in <i>skip</i> , e.g. Cill (Kil', liquid l). After a vowel it is preceded by a puff, e.g. a' Chròic (e Khrōi ^h k); Fonn a' Bhuic (Fawn e Vui ^h k).
c broad	k	As in <i>scar</i> , e.g. Coire (Kóre); Carn; Crò. After a vowel it is preceded by a puff, e.g. Coire Bhacaidh (Kóre Vá ^h ki); Bracadail (Bra ^h kadal).
ch slender	kh dental	As in German <i>ich</i> : Allt na Criche (Awlt ne Krikhe).
ch broad	kh	Loch; Dornach; Carnach.
chd	khk	Eireachd (Ärakhk); an Tòiseachd (en Tòishakhk).

GAELIC.	R.G.S. II.	
d slender	j	Cinn-déis (Kin'-jāish); Bàideanach (Bāijenakh).
d broad	hard d	With tip of tongue spread firmly against the teeth: Dùn, Dubhaird (Dú-arj); am Freiceadan (em Frākēdan); àrd.
dh slender	y, —	Initial, as y in <i>yard</i> , but occurs seldom. After a vowel it is mute: Allt a' Bhadaidh-shamhraidh (Awlt e Vati-havri).
dh broad	gh	Achadh (Akhegh); Monadh (Monegh).
e	—	Regularly conveyed by a before a broad consonant, i before a slender consonant, e.g. an Leathad; a' Chreag; am Preas; an Creachann; Allt Beithe; (<i>see</i> ea, ei). Final e is the neutral vowel.
è	ā	Long and open: Mèinn (Māin'); an Dèabhadh (en Jāvegh).
é	ā, ē	Long and close: Cinn-déis; an Réidhlean (Rēlan).
ea	a, ya, yā	Fireach (Firakh); Meall (Myal); Leathad (Lyā-et).
ei	ā, i, ye, e	Eireachd (Ārakhk); Beinn (Bin'); Neimhidh (Nyévi); Sgeir (Sker).
eu	ā, yā, ia	Breunag (Brānak), Leum (Lyām); In the North = ia: Feur (Fiar) (but never in breun, leum).
f	f	Am Fasadh-fearna (Em Fasegh Fyārne).
fh	—	Mute: Tigh an fhasaidh (Tai en asi).
g slender	g, k	Initial, palatal g: Gearrloch; Giodha (Gyegha); Giùsachan. When non-initial it is k, e.g. sgeir (sker); an Claigeann (en Klaikan). Final g = k: Móruseg (Mōresk).
g broad	g, k	Initial, g: Gartaigh (Garti); Garbhad (Garevat). Post-vocalic, k: Lagaigh (Laki).
gh	as dh, q, v.	Tigh Ghearraidh (Tai Ghyāri); Loch na Moighe (Loch ne Moi-ē); Meaghlaich (Myeghlikh); Baghasdal (Beghesdel).
h	h	Written h- before a vowel: Airigh na h-aon oidhche (Āri ne h-ön aikhe); otherwise used only for aspirating consonants.
i	i	Shideag (Shiljag); fireach (firakh); Inbhir Nis (Inver Nish).
ia	ia	Beinn Shianta (Bin' Hiantē).
l, ll, slender	ly	Slender l initial and ll post-vocalic are palatal (ly): Lianaich (Lyanikh); Leathad (Lyā-et); Cal' na Cille (Kal ne Kilye).
l slender	l	Post-vocalic: Maileagan (Mālekan); baile (bāle).

GAELIC.	R.G.S. II.	
l, ll, broad	—	(Tongue pressed against lower gum and well spread against the palate): Allt Labhar; am Bealach; Clach na Mallachd.
m	m	Màm; Meall (Myal); Droma (Drome).
mh	v	Nasal: Coill a' Mhùirigh (Vūri); Dùn dà Ràmh. Medially the v is often faint or mute, but the nasality remains: Leamhnach (Lyavnakh); Loch mhic Iomhair (Lokh vi ^h k Iever).
n, nn, slender	n', ny	(n initial and nn post-vocalic slender); nasal: Neannta (Nyáwn ^{te}); Neimhidh (Nyévi); Baile na Binne (Bale ne Bínye).
n, nn (final) broad		(Position of tongue resembles that for l broad); nasal: Nàst; Gleann Comhann (Ko-enn) [ang. Glencoe]; nn medial is somewhat similar.
n slender	n	Post-vocalic, slightly nasal: Àirigh nan Drui-neach; broad n is similar: am Monadh.
o	o	A' Mhorbhairn (e Vór' airn', angl. Morvern); Cùil-lodair.
ò long open	aw	An t-Òban; an Crò; a' Chròic; Bealach nam Bròg.
ó long close	ō	Mórusg; Mórar; Fólais [ang. Fowlis]; Leódhas; Pórainn.
p	p	Pórainn; Spé; Spiathan (Spia-an). When post-vocalic it is preceded by a puff: an Apuinn (en A ^h pein).
ph	f	Baile-phùir; Srath-pheofhair (Sra-fyóer) [ang. Strathpeffer].
r	r	Ros; Ruadhstac (Ruaghsta ^h k); na Ruighean (Ruien).
rr	rr	Inbhir-bharra; Drochaid Charra; Carrann. Terminally -arr is almost the same as -àr: barr; an Carr.
s slender	sh	Siadar; Sealtainn (Shaltin') [ang. Shetland]; Loch Sianta [ang. Holy Loch].
s broad	s	Sàbhal; Sannachan. In both cases mute after an t-: an t-Seanchreag (hanekhrek); Port an t-Saoir (töir); Rudha an t-Sàsain (tāsain).
sh	h	Gearraidh Shòais (Gyári hō-aish).
t slender	ch	An Teallach (Challakh); an Teampull (Cham-pell). After a vowel it is preceded by a puff: a' Phait (e fai ^h t); Lite (Li ^h te, ang. Leith).
t broad	t	Initial, like d but more explosive: Tamhnachan; Tarbhaidh. After a vowel it is preceded by a puff: Atadail (A ^h tadel).

GAELIC.	R.G.S. II.	
th	h	Clearly sounded when initial : Inbhir-Thòrsa (Inver-Hòrsa, ang. Thurso); medially often faint : Ràthaig Mhóir (Rāhaik Vōr); terminally mute : Ràth (Rā).
u	u	In stressed position; otherwise neutral and seldom found: Urrath (Urra); Loch Ûsaidh (Lokh Ūsi).
ui	ui	Muigh-bhlàraidh (Mui-vlāri).

The following list gives some of the commoner ground-features in their Gaelic form :—

- abhainn (avin'), river.
 achadh (akhegh), field.
 baile [ang. bally] (balc), stead; homestead.
 beinn (bin', almost bing), peak; hill; ben. beinne (genitive) (bínyc).
 cadha (ká-c), steep path.
 camas (kámcs), a bay.
 ceann (kyann), head; [ang. Kin-, Ken-].
 cladh (klēgh), a burial-place.
 cnoc (kno^hk), hill; [ang. Knock].
 coire (kore), a corrie.
 eas (es), waterfall.
 gearr (gyār), short.
 gleann (glann), glen.
 innis (inish) [ang. Inch; -ish (v. -nis); -age (Connage, dog-meadow); -ishie, a locative form (Camishie)], island; water-meadow; green spot, milking-place.
 inbhir (inver), confluence.
 maoil (mōil), bald headland or hill. (*Mull* of Kintyre.)
 meall (myal), lump; lumpish hill.
 monadh (monegh), mountain; hill; hill ground; [ang. Mount (old Mounth), Mont-, -mont, Mon-]. (Capel Mount; Mont-blairy; Essilmont; Moncrieff.)
 muileann (mulenn), mill.
 -nis, -nish; (1) in Norse compounds, cape; (2) in Gaelic compounds, a reduced form of innis, *q.v.* (Norse: Askernish, Cállernish; Gaelic: Cráignish, Mórinish, Brécknish.)
 srath, sra (also stra), strath.
 sruth, sru (also stru), current, stream.
 tigh, tai, house; [ang. Tay- Ty-]. (Tay-nuilt, Ty-ndrum, for Tigh an uillt, House of the burn; Tigh an droma, House of the ridge.)

Welsh.

WELSH (Cymraeg) belongs to the Brythonic branch of the Keltic languages. Its pronunciation is not really difficult, as the sounds of the letters, with very few exceptions, are constant, and the stress is

nearly always on the penultimate syllable (though compounded words retain their proper accents; e.g. Llanrŵst, Abersóch). Under certain grammatical rules, initial consonants are subject to "Mutations," as in the following Table:—

	RADICAL FORM.	1st MUT. Soft or Middle.	2nd MUT. Nasal.	3rd MUT. Aspirate.
First Class (3 mutations)	c	g	ngh	ch
	p	b	mh	ph
	t	d	nh	th
Second Class (2 mutations)	g	(omit)	ng	
	b	f	m	
	d	dd	n	
Third Class (1 mutation)	ll	l		
	m	f		
	rh	r		

For example: radical form Caernarfon = Carnarvon, 1st mut. Sir Gaernarfon = Carnarvonshire, 2nd mut. yng Nghaernarfon = in Carnarvon, 3rd mut. a Chaernarfon = and Carnarvon; radical form Mawr = great (masculine), 1st mut. Fawr (feminine), e.g. Mynydd Mawr = great mountain, Afon Fawr = great river. The definite article Y (Yr before vowels and h) changes the initial of feminine nouns singular into the soft form, e.g. Y Foel Goch, from Moel = hill and Coch = red*; but this rule does not apply to ll and rh.

Many Welsh names have been anglicised, e.g. Dyfi into Dovey, Caerdydd into Cardiff, Pont Nedd Fechan into Pont Neath Vaughan; while, conversely, some English words have been given Welsh forms, e.g. Bede-house has become Bettws. Names like Anglesey, Beaumaris, Snowdon, &c., are obviously not Welsh; nearly all the names in South Pembrokeshire are of Norse origin.

The long vowels are sometimes marked ^.

a, b, d, e, g, h, i, l, m, n, o, p, r, s, t, th, are identical with the corresponding letters in R.G.S. II. The following are different:—

WELSH.	R.G.S. II.	
ae, ai	ai	Nearly: Malldraeth, Craig yr Aderyn.
au	ai	Nearly: Llyn y Cau; when unaccented terminal it is very short, almost <i>ä</i> : Blaenau.
aw	au	Trawscoed, Mawddach.
c, cc	k	Cefn, Criccieth.
ch	kh	Chwilog, Tan y Bwlch.
dd	dh	Beddgelert, Y Bont Ddu (pr. nearly like English <i>thee</i>).
ei, eu, ey		Between ai and ei: Ceiriog, Penrhyndeudraeth, Edeyrn; (but Lleyn is pr. Hlin).

* The article in this case is wrongly omitted by the Ordnance Survey, which does not spell Welsh names with scrupulous accuracy; e.g. Clydr Mawr (old edition) and Glyder Fawr (new edition) are both mistakes for Y Glydr Fawr.

WELSH R.G.S.II.

ew	u	Nearly, but preceded by slight e sound : Llewelyn.
f	v	Llanfairfechan, Crafnant.
ff	f	Ffestiniog, Dyffryn.
iw	yu	Rhiwlas.
ll	hl	(Not thl, as often pronounced) : Llangollen ; nearly lh when final : Braich y Pwll.
ng	n-g	As in <i>vanguard</i> : Llangefni.
	ng	As in <i>finger</i> : Bangor.
	ng-	As in <i>singer</i> : Llanfihangel.
ngh		ng (as in <i>finger</i>) aspirated : Llanfairynghornwy.
oe	oi	Nearly : Pen y Groes.
ph	f	Diphwys.
rh	hr	Rhos.
si	sh	Nearly, before a vowel : Moel Siabod.
u	öi	A hoarse i, like Russian и : Llandudno, Ruthin ; it is more like i pure in South Wales.
uw, yw	yu	Nearly : Llangerniw.
w	u	Llwyngwrl, Wnion ; nearly silent when unaccented : Gwlad (= country), pronounced nearly Glad.
	w	In gwy and chwy (unless marked ^ to show that it is the long vowel u) : Gwyllt, Llanrhychwyn.
y	u, öi	Has two distinct sounds : (1) when not in a final syllable it is the "neutral" vowel like English u in <i>difficult</i> : Ystradgynlais, Machynlleth ; (2) in a final syllable it is a hoarse i, like Welsh u : Mallwyd ; this applies to monosyllables (except y, yr=the, yn=in, and a few others), and the öi sound is retained in compounds : Llyn Gwynant, Melynlyn. In Ysptyty Ystwyth the y's are pronounced as (1) (1) (2) (1) (2) respectively, in Dwygyfylchi as (2) (1) (1), in Glyndyfrdwy as (2) (1) (2).

Breton.

BRETON (Brezoneg), spoken west of a line from the Baie de St. Brieuc to the mouth of the Vilaine, is akin to Welsh. The orthography of Breton names is much gallicised ; e.g. k often becomes c or qu ; g before e, i, becomes gu ; em, en, become French nasal im, in, &c. : e.g. Kemper becomes Quimper. There are four main dialects ; that of Vannes is the most distinct, particularly in keeping the stress on the final instead of on the penultimate syllable. Initial consonants are subject to "Mutations," but there is no nasal form as in Welsh, though Breton is full of nasal sounds. The consonants g, b, d, are also subject, when medial, to

“Provection,” i.e. after certain words they become k, p, t. The following is the Table of Mutations and Provection :—

Radical Form.	Middle Mut.	Weak Mut.	Provection.
k	g	c'h	
p	b	f	
t	d	z	
g	c'h		k
b	v		p
d	z		t
m	v		
s	z		
gw	w		kw

To these must be added the mutation of ch into j which is peculiar to the Leon dialect, and the assimilation of initial d to preceding n.

The definite article is ar, which becomes al before l and an before d, n, t, or a vowel ; it is not much used in place-names.

French accents are not used except in the spelling of the Vannes dialect.

an and un sometimes represent nasal vowels as in French ; but en, in, on, are never nasal vowels in true Breton.

a, b, d, e, f, g, h, i, k, l, m, n, o, p, r, s, t, v, w, y, z, are identical with the corresponding letters in R.G.S. II., except that b and d are explosive as in Gaelic, and n has both hard, liquid, and nasal sounds. The following are different :—

BRETON. R.G.S. II.

ch	sh	Welsh si ; rare.
c'h	kh	Penmarc'h. (The French mispronounce c'h, either as k or mute.)
j	zh	As French j.
lh	ly, l'	
ou	u	Welsh vowel w : Douarnenez.
u	ü, w	As French u ; but sometimes written for w : Guengamp for Gwengamp (Fr. Guingamp).

Other Keltic Languages.

MANX is a Goidelic language akin to Gaelic, but not much spoken now. Some place-names in the Isle of Man are of Norse origin.

OLD CORNISH was a Brythonic language akin to Welsh and Breton. It has not been spoken for two centuries, and its orthography is very doubtful ; but it has left its mark on the names both of places and families in Cornwall.

ROMANCE.

Italian.

ITALIAN is, as might be expected, nearest of the principal Romance languages to the original Latin, apart from the curious change of *l* to *i* after *c*, *f*, *p*; e.g. Chiara for Clara, Fiore for Flore, Piano for Plano. There are many dialects; but Florentine or Tuscan is the purest, though not perhaps in sound, and has become the literary language. In many respects it is almost a model tongue for phonetic purposes. The vowels are remarkably pure, and there are no true so-called diphthongs, though certain pairs of vowels are slurred in rapid speech; e.g. *i* after *c* and *g* and before another vowel is almost absorbed by those consonants. The consonants are very clearly pronounced, and with few exceptions are invariable in sound; when doubled, they are pronounced twice.

The Italians use one accent, the grave ', and only on the last syllable when it is accented.

a, *b*, *d*, *e*, *f*, *i*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *p*, *r*, *t*, *u*, *v*, are identical with the corresponding letters in the R.G.S. II. system. *k*, *w*, *x* and *y* do not occur. The following are different:—

ITALIAN. R.G.S. II.

<i>c</i>	<i>ch</i> , <i>k</i>	<i>ch</i> before <i>e</i> and <i>i</i> : Vicenza, Cividale; otherwise <i>k</i> : Carrara, Como.
<i>cc</i>	<i>ch</i> , <i>kk</i>	Shorten the previous vowel; pr. <i>ch</i> before <i>e</i> and <i>i</i> : Lecce, Buccino, pr. Lèche, Bùchino; otherwise <i>kk</i> : Lucca, Malamocco.
<i>ch</i>	<i>k</i>	Alpi Carniche, Chieti.
<i>g</i>	<i>j</i> , <i>g</i>	<i>j</i> before <i>e</i> and <i>i</i> : Genova (pr. Jénova), Perugia; otherwise <i>g</i> : Gargano, Rovigo. <i>gia</i> , <i>gio</i> , <i>giu</i> , generally pronounced <i>ja</i> , <i>jo</i> , <i>ju</i> : Giacomo, Giovanni, Giulio.
<i>gg</i>	<i>j</i> , <i>gg</i>	Shorten the previous vowel; pr. <i>j</i> before <i>e</i> and <i>i</i> : Oggebbio, Reggio; otherwise <i>gg</i> (rare).
<i>gh</i>	<i>g</i>	Voghera, Ghirla.
<i>gl</i>	<i>ly</i> , <i>l'</i> , <i>gl</i>	<i>l'</i> before <i>i</i> final or <i>i</i> followed by a vowel: degli, Cagliari; otherwise <i>gl</i> : Figlino.
<i>gn</i>	<i>ny</i> , <i>n'</i>	Bologna, Vignola.
<i>h</i>	—	Mute; rare, apart from <i>ch</i> , <i>gh</i> .
<i>j</i>	<i>i</i> , <i>y</i>	Pistoja. Rare.
<i>o</i>	<i>o</i> , <i>aw</i>	Sometimes almost <i>aw</i> in long syllables: Roma; otherwise <i>o</i> : Napoli, Torino.
<i>qu</i>	<i>kw</i>	Quinto, Squillace (not as in Spanish = <i>k</i>).
<i>s</i>	<i>s</i> , <i>z</i>	<i>z</i> between two vowels: Brindisi, Pisa; otherwise <i>s</i> .
<i>sc</i>	<i>sh</i> , <i>sk</i>	<i>sh</i> before <i>e</i> and <i>i</i> : Sceroia, Brescia; otherwise <i>sk</i> : Scala, Ascoli.
<i>sch</i>	<i>sk</i>	Ischia, Scheggia.
<i>z</i> , <i>zz</i>	<i>ts</i> , <i>dz</i> , <i>z</i>	Generally = <i>ts</i> : Spezia, Abruzzi; sometimes <i>z</i> : Zeno; almost <i>dz</i> after <i>n</i> : Firenze, Lorenzo.

Spanish.

SPANISH, that is Castilian Spanish, is almost as close as Italian to the original Latin; but there are two other languages spoken in Spain (apart from Basque, which is an entirely different language), viz. Catalan in the north-east, more akin to French and Provençal, and Galician (Gallego) in the north-west, approximating to Portuguese. Castilian, being the official language not only of Spain but of Spanish America, is by far the most important of the three.

a, ch, e, f, i, l, m, n, p, r, t, v, are identical with the corresponding letters in R.G.S. II. (for diphthongs, see Note at end); the following are different:—

SPANISH. R.G.S. II.

b	b, v	b before l and r and after m and n: Puebla, Ebro, Cambrils; otherwise almost v: Bilbao, Ibiza.
c	th, s, k	th (nearly) before e and i, in Spain: Albacete, Ciudad, Valencia; s before e and i, out of Spain: La Concepcion. Otherwise k: Alcalá, Cuevas.
d	d, dh	d after l, n, r, s: Novelda, Ronda, Córdoba; dh (nearly) otherwise, though nearly mute when final or between two vowels: Madrid (pr. Madhrídh, nearly Madhrí), Toledo.
g	kh, g	kh (nearly) before e and i: Gerona, Orgiva; otherwise g: Málaga, Sagunte.
gu	gw, g	Before a and o=soft gw (in Mexico gua=wa): Guadalquivir; before e and i=g: Figueras, Aguilar.*
h	—	Almost mute: Alhambra, Calahorra, Híjar.
j	kh, h	kh (nearly) before e and i: Jérica, Trujillo; otherwise=h: Jaen, Badajoz (pr. Vadhahoth), Jumilla.
ll	ly, l'	(Almost y in common speech and in Mexico.) Sevilla, Llerena.
ñ	ny, n'	La Coruña, Valdepeñas.
qu	k	Albuquerque, Quito.
s	th, z, s	Final s sometimes pr. th or z: Xeres; otherwise always s, even when between two vowels: Pedroso.
u	u	(V. also under gu and qu.)
x	x, sh	x between two vowels and in prefix ex-: Vinaixa, Extremadura; otherwise sh: Guadix, Torrox.† (But j is now much used for it; e.g. the town lately written Xeres and pronounced Shereth‡ is now written Jerez and pronounced Khereth (nearly); Mexico is now written Méjico and pronounced Mekhiko (nearly) in Spain, but still written and pronounced with an x in Mexico.§)

* When marked with ·· the u is pronounced separately: Sigüenza.

† The Arabic or Berber sh sound of N. Africa is consequently written by Spaniards as x: Xerif, Xexauen, for Sherif, Shishawen.

‡ Hence "sherry."

§ Mexican x is variously pronounced; e.g. Exumas = Exumaz, Tlaxcala = Tlaxkala, Oaxaca = Wañaka, Axayacatl = Achayakatl.

SPANISH. R.G.S.II.

y	y, i	y between two vowels or initial before a vowel; Ayamonte, Arroyo, Yecla; otherwise i: Arenys, Alcoy.
z	th, z	th, in Spain: Zaragoza, Cádiz; z, out of Spain: Santa Cruz, Venezuela.

DIACRITICAL MARKS.

The "tilde" ~ and "trema" ¨ are used respectively only over n and u: see ñ and gu (note).

The acute accent ' is used to indicate the stressed syllable, if it is not in accordance with the two rules that (i) a word ending in a vowel or diphthong has the stress on the penultimate, and (ii) a word ending in a consonant has it on the last syllable: e.g. Málaga, Cádiz.

DIPHTHONGS.

The so-called diphthongs are pairs of vowels slurred in pronunciation; those beginning with a, e, and o, have those vowels predominant; those beginning with i and u have the second vowels predominant. Exceptions to this rule are marked with the acute accent; e.g. Andalucía, Riofrío.

Portuguese.

PORTUGUESE is further removed than Spanish from the original Latin and has certain affinities with French, though its vocabulary has remained purer than French or Spanish.

b, d, f, i, l, p, r, t, v, are identical with the corresponding letters in the R.G.S. II. system; the following are different:—

PORTUGUESE. R.G.S.II.

a	ai, a	ai (nearly) before lh and ge, gi: Alhandra, Almocageme; otherwise a, though when unaccented it is almost the "indeterminate vowel": Amarante, Tavira.
ã, ãe	—	French <i>in</i> (nearly, but more nasal): Gollegã, Guimarães.
ão	—	Nearly French <i>an</i> + <i>on</i> (disyllabic) but more nasal: Fundão.
c	s, k	s before e and i: S. Vicente, Cintra (sometimes spelt Sintra); otherwise k: Castello Branco.
ç, çç	s	Before a, o, and u: Bragança.
ch*	sh, k	sh: Monchique, Coruche. In words derived from Greek it = k: S. Christovão.
e	i, e	i (very short) in unaccented syllables and when final: Peniche, Soure; otherwise e: Evora, Lamego. Also when the final e is accented: Loulé.
eu	e-u	Vizeu.
g	zh, g	zh (or French j) before e and i: Gerez, Vigia; otherwise g: Braga, Mondego.

* ch is used indiscriminately for sh and ch in African names: e.g. Chire = Shire, Chindio = Chindio.

PORTUGUESE. R.G.S.II.

gu	gw, g	gw before a and o: Guarda; g before e and i: Figueira, Guimarães.
h	(mute)	Bahia, Homem.
j	zh, y, hy	zh (or French j): Beja, Tejo, Juncal; but = y in native names in Portuguese Possessions: Mucojo, Maganja; and when initial in ditto = hy: Jangamo, Jofane.
lh	ly, l'	Batalha, Covilhã.
ll	ll	ll is pronounced as such, and not as the Spanish ll (=ly): Gollegã.
m	—	A nasalised n at the end of a word or syllable, except before b and p: Belem, Alemquer; otherwise m: Almeida, Pombal, Pampilhosa.
n	—	A nasalised n* at the end of a word or syllable except before d and t: Barrancos, Sinfães, Berlenga; otherwise n: Nine, Redondo, Belmonte.
nh	ny, n'	Pinhel, Minho.
o	u, w, o	u when final: Vianna do Castello; w between c or g and a vowel: Coimbra, Fragoas; otherwise o, when it sometimes bears the circumflex accent ^: Lagôa, Penamacôr.
õe	—	French <i>on</i> (nearly, but more nasal and liquid): Pegões.
ou	o	Douro.
ph	f	Sta. Sophia.
qu	k, kw	k before e and i: Queluz, Barquinha; kw when before a and o: Quarteira.
s	s, z, sh, zh	s at the beginning of a word or syllable: Santarem, Monsanto; z between two vowels: Vimioso, Casa Branca; sh before c, f, p, ph, qu, t, x: Cascaes, Espinho, Estrello; zh before b, d, g, l, m, n, v, and at the end of a word: Lisboa, Esmoriz, Elvas.
ss	s	Bussaco, Assumar.
th	t	Thomar, S. Thiago.
u	—, u	Mute after g and q before e and i: Figueira, Quintã; otherwise = u: Setubal.
x	sh, z, s, x	sh when initial, and usually in the middle of a word: Xarrama, Cartaxo; z in the prefix ex before a vowel: Exalte; s in certain words; x in certain words.
y	i, y	i before a consonant or final: S. Thyerso; y before a vowel: Alvayazere.
z	zh, z	zh at the end of a word: Aviz, Estremoz; otherwise z: Vizeu, Zezere.

* I.e. giving the French nasal sounds of *an, en, in, on*.

Two accents are used in Portuguese: (1) The acute ', to show the stress, especially to distinguish different meanings of words spelt alike; (2) The circumflex ^, to show that a vowel has an i or u sound combined with it, particularly to show that o is pronounced o and not u.

DIPHTHONGS.

Each vowel is distinctly sounded; but see ãe, ão, ðe, and ou (above).

French.

FRENCH is a Romance language, although the name itself signifies Frankish, i.e. Teutonic Frankish. Except in Brittany, where the language is pure Keltic, in French Flanders, and in the Basque country, there are not many place-names of extra-Gallic survival, though some few are derived from the Latinised forms of original names (e.g. Châlons, Marseille, &c.).

The following letters are generally identical in pronunciation with those of the R.G.S. II. system:—

a, b, d, f, i, k, l, m, n, o, p, r, s, t, v, z.

The remainder of the alphabet presents no particular difficulty, but the numerous so-called diphthongs, and especially the nasal sounds, are hard to represent with accuracy. These nasal sounds are four in number:—

- (1) am, an, aen (in Caen), em, en (in Lens), aon (in Laon).
- (2) aim, ain, en (in Amiens), eim, ein, im, in, ym.
- (3) om, on.
- (4) um, un, eun.

These sounds resemble much more closely the English sounds, respectively, *ar* (or *a* in *father*), *ä* (*a* in *fair*), *aw* (in *awd*), and *ur* (in *fur*)—each with a slight nasal intonation—than the combination of letters usually taken to represent them; e.g. “Un bon vin blanc” is much more accurately transcribed into ordinary English as “Ur baw vä blar” than as “Ung bong vang blong.”

- (5) oin is equivalent to (2) preceded by w.

(These combinations of letters are of course only “nasal” when they form a definite syllable: e.g. in Vimy, Seine, &c., the im, ein, &c., are not “nasal” sounds.)

FRENCH.	R.G.S. II.	
à	a	In place-names only found in preposition à: Pont-à-Mousson.
â	a	The accent implies contraction: Châlons from Catalaunum; Château from Castellum. Generally, but not always, pr. long.
aa	a	St. Vaast.
aen	(nasal)*	Rare: Caen, pr. like French <i>quand</i> .

* V. note above on nasal sounds.

FRENCH.	R.G.S. II.	
ai, ai	ä, e	Calais, St Clair ; when followed by ll = ai liquid : Versailles, Gaillard.
aim, ain	(nasal)*	Paimper, Courtrain.
am, an	(nasal)*	Fampoux, Nantes ; but Ham is pronounced Ham.
ao, aô	o	Rare : Saône.
aon	—	Rare : Laon, pr. as if Lan ; Craonne, pr. as if Cranne.
au	o	Caudebec-en-Caux.
ay	ä, e	Bray, Epernay ; but when followed by a distinct vowel the a and y are pr. separately : Bayonne, Mayenne.
aye	ei	Laye, Abbaye.
b	—, b	Mute when final or practically so : Plomb, Doubs ; otherwise = b.
c	s, k	s before e, é, è, ê, i, î, y : Cette, Cirey, Nancy ; mute after n : Mont Blanc ; otherwise = k : Cognac, Crèvecœur.
ç	s	Besançon, François.
cc	x, k	x before e and i : Occidental ; otherwise = k.
ch	k, sh	k in most Greek derivatives : St. Christophe ; otherwise = sh : Auch, Chartres ; (but see p. 25 for its pronunciation in Breton names).
d final	—, d	generally mute : St. Cloud, Gand, Nord ; (but Sud is pr. as written).
e	e	The "neutral vowel," as in <i>le, je</i> , &c. : Sedan, Bretagne ; generally mute, or nearly so, when final : Somme, Eure.
é	e	Bangé, Crécy.
è	ä	Sèvres, Compiègne.
ê	ä	Generally long ä : Angoulême ; but sometimes = short ä : -l'Evêque.
eau	o	Bordeaux.
ei	ä, ei	ä, as in Seine ; ei as in Creil ; when followed by ll = ei liquid : Marseille ; see also eim, ein.
eim, ein, en	(nasal)*	Reims, Leintrey, Enghien.
em, en	(nasal)*	Tempré, Lens.
eu	ö	Eure, Maubeuge.
eun	(nasal)*	Rare.
ey	ei	Aveyron, Belley.
f	f	Rarely mute : but is so in Les Clefs.
g	g, zh	g before a, o, u ; zh before e, é, è, ê, i, î, y : Genis, Blangy ; but u or h inserted before one of these latter vowels hardens the g : Guise, Enghien ; mute after final n or r : Lac Long, Strasbourg ; and before t : Doigt.

* *V.* note above on nasal sounds.

FRENCH.	R.G.S. II.	
gh	g	Only used before e, é, è, ê, i, î, y : Enghien.
gn	ny, n'	Champagne, Avignon.
h	—	Mute, or very nearly so : Le Havre.
î	i	Guitres : generally represents i + s. (Île is pr. il.)
im, in	(nasal)*	Simplon, Salins.
j	zh	Joigny. (The sound of the English j in foreign words is represented by dj : Djenan.)
k	k	Foreign to French proper : Dunkerque, Kichompré, Kerhuon, &c., are foreign, or partly foreign, names.
l	—, l	Sometimes mute before s, n, d, t, x : Quatre-Fils, Caulnes, Rochefoucauld, Foucault, Saulxures ; mute when final after i : Creil ; otherwise l.
lh	ly, l'	Marilhac.
ll	—	Sometimes l', or y after i : Versailles, Marseille ; otherwise ll, as in Tulle, Lille, Trouville.
ô	o	Long o : Rhône.
oe, œ	o-e	A dissyllable : Samoens ; (but Woëvre is pr. Wävr or Wävr, and Oex is pr. Ö).
œi	öi	
oeu	ö	Roeux.
oi, oï	wa	Blois.
om, on	(nasal)*	Lombard, Meudon.
oo, ôô	o	Long o : Loos, Lac d'Oô.
ou	u	Toulouse.
oui	wi	Ouillon.
oy	wa	Troyes ; when followed by a (real) vowel = wa + y : Noyon.
p	—, p	Sometimes mute when final : Fécamp, St. Loup ; otherwise p.
ph	f	St. Gingolphe.
q, qu	k	Quentin ; kw in a few words : Equateur. q is sometimes used to represent Arabic ق : Qántara.
r	—, r	Sometimes mute in final er, ers : Angers ; but not always : St. Omer, Nevers ; otherwise r (trilled, not guttural).
rh	r	Rhône.
s	—, s, z	Generally mute when final : Pas-de-Calais, Doullens ; but not always : Arras, Mons, Reims, Lens, &c. ; sometimes mute before a consonant : Fismes, Vosges ; otherwise s, or z when between two vowels : Braise.

* l', note above on nasal sounds.

FRENCH.	R.G.S. II.	
sc	s, sk	s before e, é, è, ê, i, î, y : Sceaux ; otherwise sk : Escaut.
sch	sh	Rare : Boscherville.
t	—, t	Generally mute when final or in final ts : Belfort, Petits Mulets ; but not always : Sept ; sometimes = s in ti followed by another vowel : e.g. National ; but not always : Armentières ; otherwise = t.
tch	ch	In foreign words : Tchad.
th	t	Sarthe.
u	ü	Montluçon. (<i>V.</i> also under g.)
ui, uî, uy	üi	Bressuire, Puy ; (but generally = i after g, <i>q.v.</i> : Guînes).
um, un	(nasal)*	Humbertville, Melun.
w	w	Foreign to French proper, but common in Walloon names : Woëvre, Longwy ; occasionally pr. v : Wimeroux ; or u, in Breton : Aberwrach.
x	—, x, s	Generally mute when final : Roubaix ; but not always : Aix ; s in a few words : six. (Bruxelles is pr. Brûxel in Belgium, but Brûsel by Frenchmen) ; otherwise as x.
y	y, i	Consonantal as y : Yonne ; otherwise as i : Vimy.
ym	(nasal)*	Rare.
z	—, z	Generally mute when final : Cimiez ; otherwise as z : Rodez ; (but Metz is pr. Mess).

The French employ various orthographical signs:—

- (1) The apostrophe ' to denote elision of final vowel : e.g. Côte d'Or.
- (2) The diaeresis or tréma " over e, i, u, when one of these vowels forms a dissyllable with a preceding vowel : e.g. Aï, Samoëns, St. Raphaël ; except with e, which becomes é : e.g. Réunion.
- (3) The cedilla ¸ under the letter c to give it the sound of s before a, o, u : e.g. Alençon.
- (4) The hyphen, to join words together, very often used in place-names : e.g. Villers-Bretonneux, Bar-le-Duc, Châlons-sur-Marne.
- (5) Three accents† : (i) acute ´ over e, used especially when followed by another vowel making a dissyllable with it : e.g. Orléans ; (ii) grave ` over a and e, especially over e when followed by a mute-vowelled syllable : e.g. Sèvres ; (iii) circumflex ^ over any vowel, chiefly to denote contraction and especially the omission of s : e.g. St. Lô for St. Laudus, Nîmes for Nismes (Nemausus).

The definite article is very common in place-names : e.g. Le Havre, La Fère, Les Andelys.

* *V.* note above on nasal sounds.

† Generally omitted over capital letters.

LIAISON.

Although many final consonants are mute in themselves, they are sounded when the next word begins with a vowel or mute *h*: e.g. Pont-Audemer, St. Hilaire; in similar cases final *s* and *x* are pronounced as *z*: e.g. Forges-les-Eaux, Abbaye aux Hommes. The *t* of the conjunction "et" is never pronounced: e.g. Seine-et-Oise.

FRENCH SPELLING OF NON-FRENCH NAMES.

An exhaustive treatise on this subject is to be found in Knox's "Rules for the Transliteration of Place-Names occurring on Foreign Maps" (War Office, 1906), pp. 8-26. A phonetic system has been approved by the Paris and the Marseille Geographical Societies, but it has not come into common use; and the spellings actually found in French authorities generally follow the ordinary French usage. The following is an abstract of this system, which is very similar to R.G.S. II. :—

c is discarded.

ch (French) is written *sh*.

ch (English) is written *tch* (*ch* in R.G.S. II.).

e must never be mute.

eu is written *œ* (*ö* in R.G.S. II.).

h is always pronounced (*gh*, *kh*, *dh*, *th*, are as in R.G.S. II.).

i when a semivowel is replaced by *y*.

j is the French *j* (*zh* in R.G.S. II.).

j (English) is written *dj* (*j* in R.G.S. II.).

ñ represents the sound of French *gn* (*ny*, *n'* in R.G.S. II.).

ou (French) is written *u*.

q is discarded.

u (French) is written *ü*.

x is discarded (retained in R.G.S. II.).

The lengthening of a vowel is indicated by the circumflex accent, and an interruption of the voice by an apostrophe.

Rumanian.

RUMANIAN is in structure a Romance language, but in vocabulary more than half Slavonic, besides including many words borrowed from Greek, Magyar, Turkish, &c. It is written in the Latin character, with diacritical marks to represent Slavonic sounds.

The spelling of Rumanian place-names was until recently in a very chaotic condition, the various official maps sometimes showing as many as six different forms for the same name, e.g. Bucuresciî, Bucuresci, Bucurescii, Bucuresti, Bucureştii, and Bucureşti, for the capital, whose name is

really pronounced Bukuréshti (the last vowel being almost inaudible). Happily, Rumanian orthography has recently undergone another of its frequent reforms, which has simplified the spelling by abolishing a number of unnecessary diacritical marks (*v. Dicționarul Statistic al României*, 1915, and M. Beza's Rumanian Grammar (Bank of Rumania), 1918).

a, b, d, f, i, k, l, m, n, o, p, r, s, t, u, v, x, and z, are pronounced as in R.G.S. II. The following are different:—

RUM.	R.G.S. II.	
ă	a	The "neutral vowel," as e in French <i>jé</i> : Călărași.
â	öi	A deep guttural öi (like the Russian <i>и</i>), formerly written î, which letter is still occasionally used.
c	ch, k	ch before e, i: Cernavoda; otherwise k.
ch	k	Ciochina.
[d, di]	—	Obsolete: was pr., and is now written, z.
e	e, ye	Often pr. ye, especially when initial: Enigea, pr. Yenijea.
[é]	—	Obsolete: formerly written for ea: Gréca, now Greaca.
[ê]	—	Obsolete: was like â: Buzëu, now Buzău.
[ê]	—	Obsolete: was like â: Bêlad (or Bîrlad), now Bârlad.
g	j, g	Soft before e and i: Dobrogea, Giurgiu; otherwise hard.
gh	g	Hard g before e and i: Ghergani.
h	h, kh	Hard h, almost kh: Hreățca, pr. Khreatska.
(i)	—	Obsolescent: an almost inaudible i, now omitted after consonants and i, and written i after other vowels.
(i)	—	Mostly obsolete except as initial: pronounced like â (<i>q.v.</i>).
j	zh	Jilavele.
(k)	k	Only found in foreign words.
(ó)	—	Obsolescent: formerly written for oa: Namolósa, now Namoloasa.
ș	sh	Șișești.
ț	ts	Galați (Galatz).
[û]	—	Obsolete: conditions similar to î (<i>q.v.</i>).
(y)	—	Only found in foreign words.

Diphthongs fall into three groups:—

- (a) Those ending in i: ai, âi, ei, ui, in which the i is very short.
- (b) Those in which the stress is on the first vowel: au, âu, eu, ou, io, oa.
- (c) Those in which the stress is on the second vowel: ea, ia, ie, iu.

The following combinations of three vowels form only one sound, something like a bark: aiu, eiu, uiu.

Four or even five vowels may occur together: e.g. Becioiu, Uncioaia.

The only stress-accent is the ' , used to differentiate similarly-spelt words with different meanings, and the ` on words, mostly Turkish, ending

in stressed *a*. The stress does not generally fall on the final syllable except in final *-a*, diphthongs, or in *-an*, *-ânt*, *-at*, and *-os*.

There is likely to be confusion for some time in the spelling of Rumanian place-names in Transylvania and parts of Hungary, where the Magyar alphabet used to be compulsory.

Other Romance Languages.

SARDINIAN is the most archaic of the Romance languages, retaining a number of Latin words unchanged. There are two main dialects, that of Logudoro in the north of Sardinia, and that of Cagliari in the south, the latter having certain Catalan elements.

RHAETIC is an ancient Romance language spoken in south-east Switzerland, but not politically recognised. It consists of two dialects, Romansch in the Bündner Oberland and Hinter Rhein district, and Ladin in the Engadine and parts of south Tirol.

PROVENÇAL, as at present spoken and written, is a considerably modified form of Old Provençal, which almost died out as a literary language in the 15th century and lingered on practically as a patois until the revival by the Félibrige in the latter half of the 19th century. There are several dialects, extending over the whole of the south of France. The most noteworthy feature in the pronunciation is that Latin *au*, which in other languages has become *o* (*o* in R.G.S. II.), remains the distinct diphthong *au*.

WALLOON, spoken in southern Belgium and the adjoining parts of France, is a distinct branch of the Romance languages, having some Teutonic elements and differing from French mainly in (1) the retention of *w* (sometimes pronounced *v*, but generally *w*) in Teutonic words where French has *g* or *gu*; (2) the retention of the *w* sound in Latin *qu*, sometimes rendered *cou* or *cu*; (3) the pronunciation of *ch* as in English, not as in French; (4) the retention of *s* before *t* and other consonants. The following are typical Walloon names:—Longwy, Warneton, Wasquehal, Warchin, Le Quesnoy, Le Chesne, Nismes, Stenay, Festubert.

CATALAN, spoken in N.E. Spain, is akin to Provençal, and differs from Castilian Spanish in the pronunciation of final *ch* as *k* (not as *ch*), *g* before *e* and *i* as *j* (not as *kh*), *ll* as *l* (not as *ly*), *ny* before a consonant as *n'* (not as *ni*); e.g. Vich pr. Vik, Girona pr. Jirona, Ripoll pr. Ripol, Arenys pr. Aren's. The letter *ñ* is not used, being replaced by *ny*, e.g. Catalunya.

SLAVONIC.

Russian.

RUSSIAN (properly "Great" Russian) is the principal Slavonic language using the Cyrillic alphabet, the latter being largely based on the Greek, but including some letters of unknown, possibly Eastern, origin.

Russian is an extremely misleading language to transliterate, for several letters, and even syllables, are sometimes pronounced quite differently from the manner in which they are written, as mentioned below. Other instances are also met with.

The rules for pronunciation and accent are so complicated, and contain so many exceptions, that it would be out of place to give them here. For these and other reasons it has been decided, after full consideration, that Russian words will be spelt, not as they are pronounced, but as they are written; in fact, a letter-for-letter transliteration will be adopted. This contradicts to some extent the general aim of R.G.S. II., i.e. that a name should, as far as possible, be spelt as it is locally pronounced; but the reader with some acquaintance with Russian will probably recognise the correct pronunciation, and in any case this rule is indispensable for postal purposes.

The following Table is substantially the same as that in Knox's "Rules for the Transliteration of Place-Names" adopted by the General Staff for the 1/million map (compiled at the R.G.S.), and differs from the old R.G.S. system in transliterating ж as j, and not as zh, for reasons given under the R.G.S. II. Rules (p. xiii).

RUSSIAN transliteration TABLE.

RUSSIAN CHARACTERS.

Printed.	Script.	R.G.S. II.	
А а	А а а	a	
Б б	Б Б б б	b	
В в	В В в в	v	But pr. f at the end of a word: Псковъ, pr. Pskof.
Г г	Г Г г г	g, h	h, when it stands for h in foreign words; otherwise g. Pr. (but not translit.) v in the genitive termination -аго, -яго, -оро, -еро, pr. -avo, -yavo, -ovo, yevo.
Д д	Д д д д	d	
Е е	Е е	e	Often pronounced ye, especially when initial: Екатеринбургъ, pr. Yekaterinograd; Царское Село, pr. Tsárskoye Syeló.

RUSSIAN CHARACTERS.

Printed. Script. R.G.S. II.

(Ė) (ë)		(e)	Pronounced o or yo: e.g. Чёрное, translit. Chernoe, but pr. Chórnoye. The letter ë only appears in educational books; elsewhere it is represented by the simple e: Петръ, Кйшйневъ, pr. Pyotr, Kishinyóf. It is always stressed.
Ж ж	Ж ж ж	j	Pronounced as zh or French j (<i>v.</i> R.G.S. II. Rules, p. xiii).
З з	З з з	z	
И и	И И и	i	After ж and ш pr. nearly as ы (<i>q.v.</i>).
І і	І і	i	Recently abolished, and replaced by и.
Й й	Й й	i	A short i, to be omitted (in transliteration) after ы and и. Only used in diphthongs.
К к	К к к	k	
Л л	Л Л л	l	
М м	М м м	m	
Н н	Н Н н	n	
О о	О о	o	When not accented, pronounced ä, or as the "neutral vowel" (a): Подольск, Podolsk, pr. Pădól'sk; otherwise as o in <i>broth</i> , almost aw.
П п	П П п	p	
Р р	Р Р р	r	Pr. distinctly.
С с	С с с	s	Always sharp.
Т т*	Т Т т	t	
У у	У у у	u	
Ф ф	Ф Ф ф	f	
Х х	Х х х	h, kh	h, when it stands for h in foreign words; otherwise kh.
Ц ц	Ц ц ц	ts	
Ч ч	Ч ч ч	ch	
Ш ш	Ш ш ш	sh	
Щ щ	Щ щ щ	shch	
Ъ ъ	Ъ ъ	—	("hard mute") almost always a terminal: not pronounced. Recently abolished.
Ы ы	Ы ы ы	i	"hard," almost a guttural öi.
Ь ь	Ь ь ь	—	("soft mute") softens previous consonant, making d, l, n, t, &c., into d', l', n', t', &c.
Ѣ ѣ	Ѣ Ѣ Ѣ	† ye	Usually = yē: -ѣбра; sometimes = yě. Recently abolished, and replaced by e.

* Formerly ш.

† Thus mostly in Bulgarian maps.

Ruthenian used to employ the Great Russian alphabet (only substituting *є* for *э*), but it is now written like Ukrainian, with which it is practically identical. The terms Ruthenian and Little Russian are considered offensive as being political instruments of the Habsburg and Romanov governments.

UKR.		R.G.S. II.	
А	а	а	
Б	б	б	
В	в	в	Pr. u when final, making diphthong with preceding vowel: Харків, pr. Kharkiu.
Г	г	г	
Ґ	ґ	g	
Д	д	д	
Е	е	е	
Є	є	ye	
Ж	ж	ж	Pr. as in French (= zh sound in R.G.S. II.).
З	з	з	
И	и	и	i as in "in."
Й	й	й	
І	і	і	
Ї	ї	yi	
К	к	к	
Л	л	л	
М	м	м	
Н	н	н	
О	о	о	
П	п	п	
Р	р	р	
С	с	с	
Т	т	т	
У	у	у	
Ф	ф	ф	
Х	х	kh	
Ц	ц	ts	
Ч	ч	ch	
Ш	ш	sh	
Щ	щ	shch	
Ю	ю	yu	
Я	я	ya	
Ь	ь	(mute)	

Bulgarian.

BULGARIAN is a Slavonic language using the Cyrillic alphabet, and is closely akin to (Great) Russian, though considerably simplified. It has a definite article, suffixed, -тъ, та, -то, pl. -тѣ, -тѣ, -та.

The alphabet differs from the Russian (*q.v.*, pp. 37-39) in omitting *i*, *ы*, *э*, *е*, and *ѣ*, and in adding *ж* and *и-ж*.

Bulgarian script resembles Russian. *ж*, *и-ж* are written *ж*, *иж*.

The principal differences of pronunciation are as follows:—

е at the beginning of a word or a syllable is pr. *ye*, sometimes written *ie*; otherwise it = *e*.

щ (shch in Russian) is pr. *sht*.

ъ (Russian “hard mute”) is mute at the end of a word, but in the middle of a word = practically the “neutral vowel” (*е*) (like the *e* in French *je*): e.g. Трънъ, Trn, pr. Trn.

ь (Russian “soft mute”) softens the preceding letter at the end of a word: e.g. -нъ = -n', &c.; but in the middle of the word is often confused with *ъ*, and is similarly pronounced as *e*.

ѣ (*ye* in Russian) is pr. *e* in the Western dialect, and *ya* in the Eastern dialect when the following syllable contains a hard vowel (*a*, *o*).

ж the old Slavonic nasal, is now generally confused with *ъ* and *ь* as *e*.

и-ж the same sound as *ж* preceded by a *y* sound, is now obsolescent, and is generally replaced by *я*.

N.B.—It must be remembered that although, as in Russian, the *ж* is pronounced *zh*, yet, according to R.G.S. II. rules, it has to be transliterated from Bulgarian maps as *j*.

Serbo-Croatian.

LINGUISTICALLY Serb and Croat are identical, the only distinction being that the former (Serbian) is written in Cyrillic characters (according to a reformed phonetic orthography introduced about 1840 by the philologist Vuk Karadžić, and differing in several particulars from the Russian script), while the latter (Croatian) is written in Latin characters (“*latinica*,” pr. *latínitsa*), adapted phonetically by the use of diacritical signs.

Serbo-Croatian is spoken also in Montenegro, Dalmatia, Bosnia, and Hercegovina. In Montenegro the Cyrillic, and in the other countries the *Latínitsa* script is used.

The literary dialect, which is spoken over the greater part of the kingdom, has three important sub-dialects differing in the rendering of the Old Slavonic *ѣ* as *e*, *je*, and *i*: (1) the “*e*” sub-dialect of Serbia proper and the country north of the Danube; (2) the “*je*” (*ye*) sub-dialect, predominating in Croatia, Bosnia, Hercegovina, and Montenegro; (3) the *и* (*i*) sub-dialect, found in parts of Dalmatia. The following examples illustrate the differences: Сплѣт, Spljet, would be pronounced in (1) Splet, in (2) Splyet, in (3) Split; река, reka, in (1) reka, in (2) riyeka [N.B. Rijeka = Fiume], in (3) rika; Београд, Beograd, in (1) Beógrad, in (2) and (3) Biógrad.

According to Rule 3 of R.G.S. II., the Croatian ("latinica") spelling of place-names will be adhered to; but for purpose of pronunciation the R.G.S. II. equivalents are given herewith.

CYRILLIC.				"LATIN."		R.G.S. II.
Printed.		Script.	(Croat.)			
А	а	А а	А а	а		
Б	б	Б б	Б б	б		
В	в	В в	В в	в		
Г	г	Г г	Г г	г		
Д	д	Д д	Д д	д		
Ђ	ђ	Ђ Ђ Ђ Ђ	{ Gj gj } { Dj dj } { Џ đ }	dy, d'	Ђаковина, Djakovica, pr. Dyákovitsa.	
Е	е	Е е	Е е	е		
Ж	ж	Ж ж	Ž ž	zh	Пожаревац, Požarevac, pr. Pozharevats.	
З	з	З з	З з	z		
И	и	И и	И и	i		
Ј	ј	Ј ј	Ј ј	y	Југославија, Jugoslaviya, pr. Yugoslavia (conv.); but=i after a vowel in diphthongs before a consonant or final: Прибој, Priboj, pr. Priboi.	
К	к	К к	К к	k		
Л	л	Л л	Л л	l		
Љ	љ	Љ љ	Lj lj	ly, l'	Пљевља, Pljevlja, pr. Pljevlja.	
М	м	М м	М м	m		
Н	н	Н н	Н н	n		
Њ	њ	Њ њ	Nj nj	ny, n'	Његуши, Njeguši, pr. Njegushi.	
О	о	О о	О о	o		
П	п	П п	П п	p		
Р	р	Р р	Р р	r	See also below.	
С	с	С с	С с	s		
Т	т	Т т	Т т	t		
Ч	ч	Ч ч ч ч	Č č	ty, t', ch	Between ch in "choose" and t in "creature": Билећа, Bileća, pr. Biletya. At the end of a word, if required to be transliterated, it should be given as -ch: Никшић, Nikšić = Nikshich.*	

* This ruling is in deference to the fact that the very numerous patronymics ending in -ić, such as Pašić, Vukotić, &c., have almost universally been transliterated as -ich (or -itch).

CYRILLIC.		"LATIN."			
Printed.	Script.	(Croat.)	R.G.S. II.		
У у	У у	U u	u		
Ф ф	Ф ф	F f	f		
Х х	Х х	H h	kh		
Ц ц	Ц ц	C c	ts	Шабаци, Šabac, pr. Shabats.	
Ч ч	Ч ч	Č č	ch	Кичево, Kičevo, pr. Kichevo.	
Д д	Д д	Dž dž, ğ	dzh*	Дзеп, Džep, pr. Dzhep.	
Ш ш	Ш ш	Š š	sh	Ниш, Niš, pr. Nish.	

The mute letters of Old Slavonic (Ѣ and Ѥ) have been eliminated. Ъ, ј, љ, њ, ѣ, and ѧ are not found in Great Russian script.

In the Serbo-Croat language the rules of accentuation play a very important part. There are four accents, varying in length and musical intonation: (1) long rising (´): река, reka = river; (2) long falling (˘): град, grad = town; (3) short rising (ˆ): село, selo = village; (4) short falling (˝): језеро, jezero = lake; the distinction between (3) and (4) is slight. The marks of accentuation are not used except to distinguish two words of different meaning spelled alike.

The letter p (r) may occasionally represent a syllable, in which case it is a rolled r preceded by a slight neutral vowel sound (thus, *err*); e.g. Србија, Srbija, pr. Serrbiya. On rare occasions it can stand as a vowel next to another vowel, forming a dissyllable with it; it is then written *ṗ*.

Slovene.

SLOVENE (Slovenski), spoken by the Slavs of Styria, Carinthia, and Carniola, and along the Italian frontier, is closely allied to Croat, and uses the same alphabet, omitting đ, ě, ğ. The special points to notice in the pronunciation are as follows:—

- e has various sounds: (1) e short, (2) e long, (3) very short neutral vowel, (4) ei approximating to i, (5) ye.
- o is (1) short, (2) broad, (3) approximating to u, (4) approximating to wo.
- v at the beginning of a syllable before a consonant, or at the end of a syllable after a vowel or consonant, is pronounced like a short u: e.g. Vrh, pr. Urkh; it is written for u in the diphthongs av, ev, iv, ov.
- l after a vowel in certain words is pronounced as if it were Slovene v, i.e. a short u.

The other letters are as in Croat.

* Dzh has been preferred to j, owing to possibility of confusion with Serbo-Croatian j, pr. y.

Česky (Bohemian).

ČESKY, conventionally Czech (Polish for Čech, pr. Chekh, which strictly means "a Čech (man)"), is a western Slavonic language written in the Latin character, with diacritical marks. The stress is always on the first syllable and is never shown by the accent ' , which simply indicates a long vowel.

a, b, d, e, h, i, k, m, n, o, p, s, t, u, v, z, are identical with the corresponding letters in R.G.S. II. The letters f, g, q, x, occur only in foreign words. The following are different:—

ČESKY. R.G.S. II.

c	ts	Pardubice, pr. Párdubitse.
č	ch	Čechy (= Bohemia), pr. Chékhi.
ch	kh	Chrudim, pr. Khrúdyim.
ď, d'	dy, d'	Žďár, pr. Zhdyar
dž	j	Džbán, pr. Jbān.
ě, ě	ye	Short, as in <i>yet</i> : Město, pr. Myésto.
j	y	Jihlava, pr. Yíhlava.
l	l, ul	Generally = l; but between two consonants it is syllabic, as ul in <i>difficult</i> : Plzeň, pr. Pulzen'.
ň	ny, n'	Staňkov, pr. Stán'kof.
ou	ō	As in <i>both</i> : Beroun, pr. Bérōn.
r	r, ur	Generally = r, stronger than in English and articulated with the tip of the tongue; but between two consonants it is syllabic, as ur in <i>furnace</i> : Brno, pr. Burno.
ř	rzh	Nýřany, pr. Nírzhani.
š	sh	Litomyšl, pr. Lítomishl.
ť, t'	ty, t'	Unhošť, pr. Unhosht'.
ů	ū	Horšlův Týn, pr. Hórshūf Tīn.
y	i	Always a vowel.
ž	zh	Žatec, pr. Zhátets.

The "soft" letters b, d, d', dz, dž, g, h, v, z, ž, are sounded at the end of a word or before the "hard" letters p, t, t', c, č, k, ch, f, s, š, as the corresponding hard letters, e.g. b is sounded p, d is sounded t, and so on: Lobkovice, pr. Lópkovitse; Slavkov, pr. Sláfkof; Zbiroh, pr. Zbírokh. Conversely, the "hard" letters coming before "soft" letters, except v, are sounded soft, e.g. k is sounded g, &c.; but this occurs infrequently.

d, n, t, before i, í, are pronounced dy, ny, ty: Divišov, pr. Dyívishof; Konice, pr. Kónyitse; Prachatice, pr. Prákhatyitse.

Slovak.

SLOVAK, properly Slovensky (Slovak meaning "a Slovak (man)"), is little more than a dialect of Česky (Czech, Čech, Chekh). Its orthography was reformed in the middle of the 19th century on lines parallel to that of Česky; but the Slovak alphabet omits the Česky letters ě, ř, ň, and adds ä, ĺ, ô. As in Česky, the stress is always on the first syllable, and the accent ' indicates a long vowel. The long semi-vowels ĺ', and ř are obsolete. "Soft" and "hard" letters are dealt with as in Česky; and d, n, t, before e, as well as before i, í, are pronounced dy, ny, ty: Lučenec, pr. Lúchenyets: Teplička, pr. Tyéplichka.

The following letters vary from Česky:—

SLOVAK. R.G.S. II.

ä	ä	Short: Sväty (= Saint).
[ɫ]	ʉll	Obsolete. The neutral vowel with an l sound strung out.
ĺ	ly, ĺ'	Kral'ovany, pr. Kráľyovanöi.
ô	uo	Hôrká, pr. Huórka.
[ř]	ʉrr	Obsolete. The neutral vowel with a rolled r.
y	öi	Guttural i, like Russian ы.

Polish.

POLISH is a Slavonic language, akin to Russian but written in the Latin character.

The stress is always on the penultimate syllable, but is never shown by an accent; ó, é, &c., are distinct letters.

There are no diphthongs, nor the letters q, v, x.

The accented letters é, á, ś, ź, represent really the simple letters c, n, s, z, followed by y.

a, b, d, e, f, g, h, i, k, l, m, n, o, p, r, s, t, u, z, are identical with those R.G.S. II. letters. The following are different:—

POLISH. R.G.S. II.

ą	—	A nasalised sound like the French <i>ou</i> : e.g. Wągrowiec, pr. Vongróvyets; Chrzęszczew, pr. Khzhonshchef.
c	ts	Pilica, pr. Pilitsa: Płock, pr. Pwotsk. c before i is pr. as é (<i>q.v.</i>): Ciechanów, pr. Tyekhánuf.
ó	ty, t'	Approximating to ch, as t in <i>creature</i> , = Russian тб: e.g. Zamość, pr. Zamosht'. Really a soft ts.
ch	kh	Chełm, pr. Khelm; pr. and spelled Kholm in Russian.
cz	ch	Szczuczyn, pr. Shchúchin.
dz	j, dz	Before i is pr. as English j: e.g. Chodzież is pr. Khojyecz; otherwise as dz.
dź	d'sh	A cross between d' and j: Łódź, pr. almost Wud'sh.
ż	j	Rare: Dżuryn, pr. Júrin.

POLISH. R.G.S. II.

ę	—	A nasalised sound like the French <i>in</i> in <i>lin</i> : e.g. Częstochowa, pr. Chinstokhóva; Ostrołęka, pr. Ostrowinka.
i	i	Before a vowel is pronounced y: e.g. Miechów is pr. Myékhuf.
j	y	Jarosław, pr. Yaróswaf.
ł	l, ll, w	A hard l pronounced far back in the throat and consequently approaching to w: e.g. Łowicz is almost pr. Wovich. In Galicia = ll guttural.
ń	ny, n'	Wieluń, pr. Vyelun'.
ó	u	Sokołów, pr. Sokówuf: quite distinct from plain o.
rz	zh	The r is not sounded: Brzeżany, pr. Bzhezhani; Przemyśl, pr. Pzhémishl.
s	s	Before i is pr. as ś (v. below): Siedlce, pr. Shyedtse; otherwise = s.
ś	sy, s'	Approximating to a thin sh: Środa, pr. almost Shroda.
sz	sh	Kalisz, pr. Kalish.
w	v, f	Warszawa (Warsaw), pr. Varsháva; final w is pr. f: Ostrów, pr. Óstruf.
y	i	Always a vowel: Gostynin, Tykocin.
z	z	Before i is pr. as ź (v. below): Kozienice, pr. Kozhyenitse; otherwise = z; (but see cz, dz, rz, sz).
ź	zy, z'	Between z and zh, as in <i>azure</i> : a thin zh; infrequent.
ż	zh	French j: Łomża, pr. Womzha.

Final soft consonants are pronounced hard: e.g. final b, d, g, ź, and w, become p, t, k, sh, and f respectively. But this does not apply to the *softened* consonants é, ń, ś, ź.

Other Slavonic Languages.

WHITE RUSSIAN, spoken in the Governments of Vitebsk, Mogilev, Minsk, and neighbourhood, is little more than a dialect of Great Russian, influenced in pronunciation by Polish.

KASHUBE, properly KASZUB, spoken by a people living along the Baltic coast on the borders of West Prussia and Pomerania (the latter being a word of Slavonic origin meaning "along the sea"), is closely akin to Polish, but has some additional nasal and other vowels and a mobile accent.

SORB, or WENDISH, spoken in Lusatia (Lausitz), a district N.E. of Dresden, with capital at Bautzen, and also round and in the Spree-wald, 40 m. S.E. of Berlin, has two dialects (High and Low), which approximate to Česky but have certain features in common with Polish.

BALTIC.

Lithuanian.

LITHUANIAN (Lietuviškai) forms with Lettish and Old Prussian (now extinct) a distinct group of the Indo-European languages; they are, however, sometimes classed as a Baltic branch of the Slavonic group, to which they are nearest akin. The pronunciation of the Lithuanian letters is constant, and much resembles Polish. There are four nasal vowels, mostly used in inflections. The stress is mobile.

a, ai, au, d, ei, f (in foreign words only), g, h (in foreign words only), i (short), k, m, n, o, oi, p, r, s, t, u, v, z, are identical with the corresponding letters in R.G.S. II. The following are different :—

LITHUANIAN. R.G.S. II.

ą		A nasal vowel, as <i>an</i> in French.
c	ts	Leckava.
č	ch	Krinčinas.
ch	kh	In foreign words only.
dž or dž	j	In the termination -džiai, ž is often omitted : Alsédžiai or Alsėdžiai.
e	ä	Ežerai.
ē or é	e	Balstogė.
ę		A nasal vowel, as <i>en</i> in French.
į		A nasal vowel, as <i>in</i> in French.
j	y	Joniškis.
l	l	Before a, o, u, or when final, is hard like Polish <i>ł</i> : Lapės, Lukšiai; <i>l</i> before e, i, y : Plateliai, Alytus.
š	sh	Telšiai.
ų		A nasal vowel, as <i>un</i> in French.
uo	waw	Skuodas.
y	i	Long : Lyda.
ž or ž	zh	Panevėžys.

Lettish.

LETTISH or Latvian (Latviešu valoda) is closely akin to Lithuanian but less archaic. It differs from Lithuanian in keeping the stress on the first syllable; this stress is very strong, but in good Lettish every syllable is distinctly pronounced, and it is a sign of rusticism to swallow the final syllable. By an official regulation the German Gothic characters have been abandoned, and from the 1st July, 1921, all official institutions have to adopt the Latin characters with the use of diacritical marks in the Slavonic manner. Thus, *ŕ* has been replaced by *š*, *ŗ* by *ž*, *ŗ* by *č*,

ſ by z, ȝ by c, w by v, ee by ie, ʃ after a vowel by the long sign - placed over the vowel; and the liquefying of a consonant is indicated by an apostrophe or cedilla instead of by a stroke through the Gothic letter. Until the printing presses have been adapted to the new orthography, the letters š, ž, č, may be written with a cedilla instead of ˇ (š, ž, č). This change from Gothic to Latin characters will naturally cause some confusion at first; there are Lettish maps in Latin characters which write sch, tsch, s, z, w, ee, h, with the old values of the German Gothic; and, no doubt, the old type will be used by newspapers for some time to come.

a, ai, au, d, ei, g, i, k, l, m, n, p, s, t, u, v, z, are identical with the corresponding letters in R.G.S. II.; f, z, and y are used in words of foreign origin only. The following are different:—

LETTISH. R.G.S. II.

c	ts	Auce.
č, č	ch	Lači.
e	e, ä	In some districts e is pronounced ä: Ventspils, sometimes pr. Vāntspils; but generally pr. e.
ie	ie, iä	See preceding. This was written ee till recently: Leepaja, now Liepaja.
g', g	dy, d'	Ģeran, pr. Dyéran.
h	h	Now used in foreign words only, but formerly written after a vowel to lengthen it: Zehsis, now Cēsis.
j	y	Jaunjelgava.
k', k	ty, t'	Ķekava, pr. Tyékava.
l', l	ly, l'	Kārkļu, pr. Kárklyu.
n', ņ	ny, n'	Plaviņas, pr. Plyávinyas.
o	uóa	Broad o preceded by u and followed by slight a sound: Grobiņi, pr. Gruóabinyi.
r		Rolled r: Riga.
r', ŀ	r	Jūra, pr. Yúra.
š, š	sh	Šenberga.
[w]	v	Replaced by v: Latwija, now Latvija.
ž, ž	zh	Aža.

OTHER INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES.

Albanian.

ALBANIAN is the only surviving member of the Thraco-Illyrian languages which were spoken in the Balkan Peninsula in pre-Hellenic times. It is one of the oldest and most interesting of the Indo-European tongues, related to but distinct from Greek, Latin, Slavonic, &c., though philologists find it difficult to determine how much of it is original and how much represents borrowings from neighbouring and invading races in the course of ages. The Albanian race and language are geographically divided by the river Shkumbi into two main divisions, both calling themselves Shqipëtarë, Gegë to the north and Toskë to the south.

The Latin character has always been in use in Albania since the oldest documents, which date from the end of the 14th century; but a variety of special signs have been introduced from time to time to express the sounds dh, th, zh, &c. The Austrian and Italian schools have further complicated matters by using fresh methods of expressing the non-Latin sounds; and, to make confusion worse confounded, the Greeks and Turks have endeavoured at various times to force on the Albanians alphabets in their own characters clumsily adapted to the needs of the Albanian language. Happily, in 1908 a uniform Latin alphabet was adopted throughout Albania, and also in the American colonies (where, however, the letter *e* is used for *ë*), and is that given below; the so-called "Greek" and "Turkish" alphabets are also given, but have only a historical interest. In the Toskë dialect the Gegë *n* is generally pronounced and often written *r*; hence, the form Shqipëria may be found for Shqipëria (= Albania).

It may be noted that Albanian substantives, including place-names, have both an indefinite and definite form, i.e. the definite article is expressed by altering the termination; thus, Shkoder, Vlore, Shkumbi, &c. (indefinite), may also be written Shkodra, Vlora, Shkumbini, &c. (definite).

The stress generally falls on the penultimate syllable, e.g. Shqipëria, Déti i Adriatikut, Dúrres, Gjínokástre; but not always, e.g. Berát, Elbasán, Ohri, Shkúmbini.

Unfortunately, the only Albanian maps at present available are French productions, in which Albanian names are often spelt to accord with French pronunciation, e.g. Dourres, Guin, Kortcha, instead of Durrës, Gjin, Korça. Some confusion in orthography is likely to persist for a while.

"Greek."	"Turkish."	"Latin."	R.G.S. II.
A a	آ	a	a
B β	و	v	v
B b	ب	b	b
Γ γ	غ	g	g
Ġ ġ	ك	gj	gy As g in <i>ague</i> .
Δ δ	ذ	dh	dh English th in <i>this</i> .
D d	د	d	d
E ε	ا	e	e
E ě	ه	ë or ě	ě Mute in Gegë dialect.
Z ζ	ز	z	z
Ž ž	ژ	zh	zh French j.
Θ θ	ث	th	th English th in <i>thistle</i> .
I ι	ا	i	i
J j	ی	j	y
K κ	ق	k	k
Ķ ķ	ک	q	ky As k in <i>Kew</i> .
Λ λ	ل	ll	l Slavonic hard л, l; pr. at the back of the throat.
À à	ل	l	l
M μ	م	m	m
N ν	ن	n	n
Ñ ñ	نی	nj	ny
O o	و	o	o
Π π	پ	p	p
P ρ	ر	r	r Weak.
Ā ā	رر	rr	r Strong.
Σ σ	س	s	s
Š š	ش	sh	sh
T τ	ت	t	t
Ѣ ѣ	او	u	u
Υ υ	و	y	ü
Φ φ	ف	f	f
X χ	ه	h	h Almost kh.
TΣ τσ	تس	c	ts
TŠ tš	چ	ç	ch
DΣ dσ	دس	x	dz
DŠ dš	ج	xh	j English j.

Greek.

GREEK forms by itself one of the main branches of the Indo-European languages. Of the ancient dialects Attic has survived as the basis of modern Greek owing to its adoption by the Macedonian conquerors, and subsequently by the Eastern Roman Empire established at Byzantium. Modern Greek, as spoken by the people, has departed a long way from the language of Demosthenes; but writers of the present day are making great efforts to restore the old classical purity. There are, in consequence, practically two languages, the popular and the literary. To a certain extent this distinction affects the place-names, e.g. the popular *Σαλονίκη*, transcr. *Salonikē*, is now being written *Θεσσαλονίκη*, *Thessalonikē*, even in newspapers.

The pronunciation of modern Greek is unfamiliar to classical scholars; e.g. β and δ are pronounced *v* and *dh* (= *th* in *they*), the sounds of *b* and *d* being foreign to the Greeks and clumsily represented by $\mu\pi$ and $\nu\tau$, though nowadays sometimes written β and δ . The vowels have not that variety of sound which might be expected; e.g. η , ι , υ , ϵ , \omicron , υ are all pronounced as *i* in R.G.S. II., while υ in the diphthongs $\alpha\upsilon$, $\epsilon\upsilon$, $\eta\upsilon$, $\omega\upsilon$, becomes a consonant, *v* or *f*. The smooth and rough breathings ' ' are still written over initial vowels and ρ ; but the rough, like the smooth, has no value; e.g. *Ἑλλάς* is pronounced *Ellas*, and *ἡμέρα* as *iméra*. The accents of the grammarians are still employed in accordance with the old rules, and actually indicate the stressed syllable, but the three accents ' ^ ^ all have the same value. The accent is omitted when a word is written entirely in capitals. Final ν is often dropped in popular pronunciation (e.g. *Κιάτον*, *Kiaton*, becomes *Kiato*); and final $-\omicron\nu$ of the diminutive forms ending in $-\omicron\nu$, $-\alpha\kappa\iota\omicron\nu$, $-\alpha\rho\iota\omicron\nu$, &c., is also dropped, even in writing (e.g. *νησίον*, diminutive of *νήσος* = island, becomes *νησί*, *nēsi*). Final ς is never dropped; such incorrect forms as *Volo* for *Βόλος*, *Volos*, arise through the dropping of the final ν of the accusative case *Βόλον*, *Volon*, which is used in speaking of going to *Volos*.

The transliteration of Greek presents peculiar difficulties owing to the conventional forms that have been established by familiarity with the ancient language. For the sake of maintaining these conventions it has been considered desirable to break certain of the rules in the R.G.S. II. system, as follows:— η is to be transcribed \tilde{e} , though pronounced as *i* in R.G.S. II., e.g. *Ἀθῆναι*, *Athēnai*; α , ϵ , \omicron , υ , are to be transcribed *ai*, *ei*, *oi*, *ou*, though pronounced as *e* or *ä*, *i*, *i*, *u*, respectively; and υ is to be transcribed *y* when pronounced *i*, e.g. *Ὀλύμπος*, *Olympos*, and ν when pronounced *f* (and *v*), e.g. *Πειραιεύς*, *Peiraievs*, pronounced *Pire-efs*; whilst ϕ is to be transcribed in the old way as *ph*, though pronounced *f*, and δ as *d*, though pronounced *dh*. The letter γ presents various difficulties, which are explained in the Table. β is transcribed as pronounced, *v*.

The ι subscript in α , η , ω (written alongside in the case of capitals, Α , Η , Ω) has no effect on the vowels except to lengthen them, and has only a grammatical importance. If two vowels form a dissyllable, the second bears the mark of diaeresis $\cdot\cdot$; e.g. $\alpha\acute{\iota}$, $\epsilon\ddot{\upsilon}$, &c. For the sake of completeness, it may be mentioned that the question mark is written ? ; and the colon or semi-colon is written : .

[It will be noticed that modern Greek script presents several unfamiliar forms, many being liable to confusion with different letters in Cyrillic.]

The following Transcription Table practically follows that of the Hellenic Society, which, however, uses ch for χ .

GREEK.			R.G.S. II.		
Printed.	Script.	Name.	Transcription.	Pronunciation.	
A, α	Α α	Alpha	a	a	
Αι, $\alpha\iota$			ai	e	between e and ä: Αἰγαῖον , tr. Aigaion, pr. Eghéon; Ἀθῆναι , tr. Athēnai, pr. Athinā.
Αυ, $\alpha\upsilon$			av	av	before vowels and β , γ , δ , ξ , λ , μ , ν , ρ : Μαυροβοῦνι , pr. Mavronúni.
			av	af	before θ , κ , ξ , π , σ , τ , ϕ , χ , ψ : Ναύπλιον , pr. Náflion.
B, β , β	Β β	Vēta	v	v	Βόλος , pr. Volos.
Γ, γ	Γ γ	Gamma	g	gh	before α , $\alpha\iota$, $\alpha\upsilon$, \omicron , $\omicron\upsilon$, ω , $\omega\upsilon$, and before consonants (except γ , κ , ξ , χ).
			g	y	before ϵ , $\epsilon\iota$, η , ι , $\omicron\iota$, υ , $\upsilon\iota$: Ἄγιον , tr. Agion, pr. Ayion.
			n	ng	before γ , κ , ξ , χ : Ἀγκhίalos , Ankhíalos; but $\gamma\kappa$ initial is transcribed and pronounced g.
Δ, δ	Δ δ	Delta	d	dh	(i.e. as th in <i>they</i>): Αἰδης , tr. Aidēpsos, pr. Edhipsós.
E, ϵ	Ε ε	Epsilon	e	e	short as in <i>bet</i> .
Ει, $\epsilon\iota$			ei	i	Πηνειός , tr. Pēneios, pr. Piniós.
Ευ, $\epsilon\upsilon$			ev	ev	before vowels and β , γ , δ , ξ , λ , μ , ν , ρ : Εὐβοία , tr. Evvoia, pr. Évvia.
			ev	ef	before all other consonants: Πειραιεύς , tr. Peiraievs, pr. Pire-éfs.

GREEK.		R.G.S. II.	
Printed.	Script.	Name.	Transcription. Pronunciation.
Z, ζ	Ζ ζ	Zēta	z ds, z Also in foreign words for zh.
H, η	Η η	Ēta	ē i Κηφισός, tr. Kēphissos, pr. Kifisós.
Hv, ηv			ēv iv before vowels and β, γ, δ, ζ, λ, μ, ν, ρ.
			ēv if before all other consonants.
Θ, θ, ϑ	Θ θ	Thēta	th th as in <i>thistle</i> .
I, ι	Ι ι	Iota	i i
K, κ	Κ κ	Kappa	k k except after γ (initial), when the two together are transcribed and pronounced g : Γκιζέρ.
Λ, λ	Λ λ	Lamda	l l
M, μ	Μ μ	My (pr. Mi)	m m
Mπ, μπ			b b in foreign words for b : Καρμπούρο, Karaburnu.
		mp	mb Τέμπη; but pr. mp when brought together in compounds.
N, ν	Ν ν	Ny (pr. Ni)	n n
Nτ, ντ			d d in foreign words for d : Ντία, pr. Día.
		nt	nd Ἀταλάντη; but pr. nt when brought together in compounds.
Ξ, ξ	Ξ ξ	Xi	x x
O, ο	Ο ο	Omikron	o o
Oι, οι			oi i Οἶτη, tr. Oitē, pr. Iti.
Oυ, ου, ο			ou u (as French <i>ou</i>): Γούρα, Goura.
Π, π	Π π	Pi	p p but see μπ.
P, ρ, ρ*	Ρ ρ	Ro	r r
Σ, σ, σ†	Σ σ	Sigma	s s Also in foreign words for sh.
T, τ	Τ τ	Tav	t t but see ντ.
Τζ, τζ			tz j in foreign words for j : Καρτζάκιοι, Karajakōi.
Τσ, τσ			ts ch in foreign words for ch : Ματσούκοβο, Machukovo; but also used for ts : Καρδίτσα, Karditsa.
Υ, υ	Υ υ	Ypsilon	y i but see αυ, ευ, ην, ου, ων.
Υι, υι			yi i Ἀγυιά, tr. Agyia, pr. Ayyiá.

* Thus written when initial; double r is written ρρ. † Thus written when final.

GREEK.			R.G.S. II.		
Printed.	Script.	Name.	Transcrip- tion.	Pronunciation.	
Φ, φ	ϕ ϕ	Phi	ph	f	
Χ, χ	χ χ	Khi	kh	kh	but almost h before ε, ει, η, ι, οι, υ, υι: Χιλιάδοι, tr. Khiliadou, pr. Hiliadhú.
Ψ, ψ	ψ ψ	Psi	ps	ps	
Ω, ω	ω ω	Omega	o		between English and Italian long o: Ἄθως, Athos.
Ου, ου			ov	ov	before vowels and β, γ, δ, ζ, λ, μ, ν, ρ. of before all other consonants.

Armenian.

ARMENIAN (Հայ = Hai) stands by itself among Indo-European tongues and has an alphabet of its own. It has borrowed much from surrounding languages, especially Persian. The purest Armenian is spoken in the eastern highlands. The stress is always on the last syllable, except that final **ը**, the "neutral" vowel, throws the stress back on to the penultimate. The marks of punctuation are , (comma), . (colon), : (full-stop). The interrogation mark [?] and the exclamation mark [!] are placed over the stressed vowel of the emphatic word. The acute accent [´] is used to indicate emphasis, and the grave accent [`], written after a word, expresses a short pause. The "Iron Script," which was in use from the 12th to the 18th century, is now used as equivalent to italics.

ARMENIAN.		R.G.S. II.	
Ա	ա	a	
Բ	բ	b	Explosive: Բաբերդ = Baberd.
Գ	գ	k	Hard, between k and g: Գագրեւանդ = Gagravand.
Դ	դ	d	Explosive: Վանանդ = Vanand (Kars).
Ե	ե	e, ye, y, ey	e (ye initial) before a consonant: Երեւան = Yerevan; y (ey initial) before a vowel.
Զ	զ	z	
Է	է	e	
Ը	ը	ə	The neutral vowel.
Թ	թ	t	
Ճ	ճ	zh	
Ի	ի	i	As in <i>pin</i> ; see also below.
Լ	լ	l	
Խ	խ	kh	Խարբերդ = Kharberd.
Վ	վ	dz	Սև ծով = Sev dzov (Black Sea).
Կ	կ	k	Between k and g: Կարին = Karin (Erzerum); sometimes liquid: Յակոբ = Hakob, pr. Hakyob.

ARMENIAN.		R.G.S. II.	
Հ	հ	h	
Զ	զ	ds	Between dz and ts: Հայոց Զոր = Hayots Dsor.
Ղ	ղ	gh	As Arabic ghain غ: Բաղէշ = Baghesh (Bitlis).
Ճ	ճ	j	Explosive: Ճորճ = Jorokh.
Մ	մ	m	
Թ	թ	h, y	h when initial: Թակոբ = Hakob; mute when final (except in Հայ = Hai); y elsewhere: Հայաստան = Hayasdan (Armenia); see also below.
Ն	ն	n	
Շ	շ	sh	
Ո	ո	vo, o	vo when initial (except before Վ): Ոստան = Vosdan; o (Italian) elsewhere; see also below.
Չ	չ	ch	Լիչիկ = Lichik.
Բ	բ	b	Dull: Բոնդոս = Bondos (Trebizond).
Ե	ե	j	Dull: Էջմիածին = Ejmiadzin.
Ր	ր	r	Rolled.
Ս	ս	s	
Վ	վ	v	
Ծ	ւ	d	Dull.
Բ	բ	r	
Թ	թ	ts	Ականջ = Akants.
Ի	ւ	v	See below.
Փ	փ	p	Եփրատ = Yeprad (Euphrates).
Կ	ք	k	
Օ	օ	o	As in both: Տարօն = Daron (Mush).
Ֆ	ֆ	f	

ւ is a contraction for և = yev.

The following combinations have special pronunciations:—

Ու = u (as in *pull*) before a consonant, v before a vowel.

Ույ = oä when final, ui before a consonant, oy before a vowel when medial.

Իւ = iv before a vowel or when final, elsewhere = ü.

When several consonants come together, the neutral vowel is inserted in pronunciation: Երզնէկ = Yerznka, pr. Yerzenka (Erzinjan).

Persian and Pashtu. (See ARABIC SCRIPT Group.)

CAUCASIAN.

Georgian.

GEORGIAN or Gruzinian (ქართული = Kartuli) is the most important of the Caucasian group of languages. It has its own alphabet—in fact, two, the Khutsuri or Ecclesiastical, for printing sacred books, and the Mkhedruli or Military for ordinary use. The letters, except ჯ and ზ, are also used for numerals, the first nine for units, the next nine for tens, &c., Ⴀ being 10,000. The stress is always on the first syllable, except that it cannot be farther back than on the antepenultimate. There are no diphthongs. All Georgian words in their original form (including all place-names) end in a vowel. The following are the Mkhedruli characters, with their equivalents :—

GEORGIAN. R.G.S. II.

ა	a	
ბ	b	
გ	g	
დ	d	
ე	e	
ვ	v	
ზ	z	
ჲ	hei	Obsolete.
თ	t	Dull : ბათუმი = Batumi.
ი	i	
კ	k	Sharp : კავკასიონი = Kavkasioni (Caucasus).
ლ	l	
მ	m	
ნ	n	
რ	hie	Now used in foreign words only.
ო	o	As in <i>not</i> , not as in <i>both</i> .

GEORGIAN. R.G.S. II.

ჰ	p	Sharp.
ჟ	zh	ღელიჯანი = Delizhani.
რ	r	
ს	s	
ტ	t	Sharp: მტკვარი = Mtkvari (Kura).
უ	u	
ვ	vie	Obsolete, and not used as a numeral.
ფ	p	Dull: ფოთი = Poti.
ქ	k	Dull: საქართველო = Sakartvelo (Georgia).
ღ	gh	An aspirated g, not like Arabic غ: არღაღანი = Ardaghani.
ყ	q	= Arabic ق, a deep guttural k: ყვირილა = Qvirila.
შ	sh	ღუშეთი = Dusheti.
ჩ	ch	ოჩემჩირი = Ochemchiri.
ც	ts	ახალციხე = Akhaltsikhe.
ძ	dz	ბანძა = Bandza.
წ	ds	Between ts and dz: ცხენისწყალი = Tskhenisdsqali.
ჭ	dch	Between ch and j: აჭარა = Adchara.
ხ	kh	= Arabic خ: სუხუმი = Sukhumi.
პ	kh	Emphatic; obsolete.
ჯ	j	ჯუმათი = Jumati.
ზ	h	
ყ	hoe	Obsolete.
ფ	f	A foreign letter; obsolete, and not used as a numeral.

FINNO-UGRIAN.

Finnish.

FINNISH is akin to Magyar (Hungarian), but belongs to the other main branch of the Finno-Ugrian languages, which, besides Finnish proper, includes Lapp, Estonian, and the languages of several tribes in the middle Volga-Kama-Pechora region of Russia (Mordv, Cheremis, Votyak, Permyak, Ziryan, and possibly Samoyed). Karelian is an Eastern dialect of Finnish, much corrupted with Russian. Swedish was the academic and official language of Finland till the latter part of the 19th century; it is only recently that maps and atlases have been published with the Finnish forms of place-names.

The Finns use the Latin alphabet, omitting c, q, x, z, and using b, f, g (except in ng) only in foreign words. The vowels, including y (= ü), are short when used singly, and are lengthened by doubling. There are numerous pairs of vowels so much slurred as to amount practically to diphthongs. The accent is always on the first syllable of a word.

a, ä, ai, au, d, e, ei, h, i, k, l, m, n, ng (as in *singer*), ö, oi, p, r, s, t, u, v, are identical with the corresponding letters in the R.G.S. II. system. The following are different:—

FINNISH. R.G.S. II.

äi	—	Slurred ä and i, like the Lancashire pronunciation of i in <i>pie</i> : Päijänne.
äy	—	Slurred ä and ü, like the cockney pronunciation of ow in <i>cow</i> : Käyräjärvi.
eu	—	Slurred e and u, as French <i>éou</i> in <i>réouverture</i> if pronounced quickly: Teuva.
ie	—	Slurred i and e, as in <i>Vienna</i> : Pietarsaari.
iu	—	Slurred i and u, as in <i>Fiume</i> : Riukula.
j	y	Juojärvi.
o	aw	Or as o in <i>not</i> : Porvoo.
ou	—	Slurred o and u, as ow in <i>bowl</i> : Oulu.
öi	—	Slurred ö and i, as in French <i>aïl</i> : Mäkiöis.
öy	—	Slurred ö and ü: Pöytyä.
uo	—	Slurred u and aw, as wa in <i>swarm</i> : Suomen.
w	v	Sometimes written v: Wiipuri or Viipuri.
y	ü	Jyväskylä.
yi	—	Slurred ü and i, as in French <i>juif</i> : Mäntyis.
yö	—	Slurred ü and ö, as ueu in French <i>tureur</i> , if pronounced quickly: Ryödderoaivi.

Estonian.

ESTONIAN is closely akin to Finnish. It is written in Latin characters and printed either in Latin or Gothic. A few maps have recently been published in Estonian with Latin characters. Place-names are sometimes spoken of in the genitive case; e.g. Tallinn may appear as Tallinna = (the place) of Tallinn. As in Finnish, the accent is always on the first syllable, and the vowels, short when used singly, are lengthened by doubling. There are eighteen pairs of vowels almost amounting to diphthongs, namely ai, äi, au, äu, ea, ei, iu, oe, öe, õe, oi, õi, õi, ou, õu, ue, ui, üi; see Finnish, where y takes the place of ü, and also below. The consonants b, d, g, can never be initial except in foreign words.

a, ä, b, d, e, g, h, i, k, l, m, n, o, ö, p, r, s, t, u, ü, correspond to the letters in the R.G.S. II. system. The following are different :—

ESTONIAN. R.G.S. II.

j	y	Wiljandi.
õ, ô	e	The neutral vowel, as o in <i>connect</i> ; short in Wõnnu, long in Wõõbsu.
õe		Slurred e (neutral) and e: Jõelehtme.
õi		Slurred e (neutral) and i: Mõisaküla.
õu		Slurred e (neutral) and u: Rõuge.
w	v	Sometimes written v: Walga or Valga.

Magyar (Hungarian).

MAGYAR is the principal member of the Ugrian division of the Finno-Ugrian languages, and has no relationship to the surrounding Teutonic, Slavonic, or Romance languages. The other languages in this group are Ostyak and Vogul, spoken N.E. and N.W. of Tobolsk.

In its alphabet, b, d, f, g, h, i, k, l, m, n, o, p, r, t, u, v, and z, correspond to these letters in the R.G.S. II. system. The following variations must be noted :—

MAGYAR. R.G.S. II.

a	aw	Short English aw, as in Eng. <i>all</i> (<i>right</i>): Karczag.
á	a	Long a, as in <i>āh</i> : Vár.
c	ts	Cegléd.
cs	ch	Soft ch: Pécs, Csanád.
ccs	chch	Very hard ch.
cz	ts	Falling into disuse and superseded by c: Debreczen, Czegléd.

MAGYAR. R.G.S. II.

ds	j	Hódság, nearly pr. Hūd-shāg.
dzs	j	Hard j. Only found in words adapted from Turkish : Dzsida. Rarely geogr.
e	ä	Szeged, pr. Sägäd.
é	e	Long e, as in <i>eh</i> : Békés.
gy	dy, d'	Magyar, pr. Mödyör ; Nagy, pr. Nod'.
f	i	Long, as in <i>ravine</i> .
j	y	Baja, pr. Böyö.
ly	ly, l'	Almost y alone : Zsombolya, pr. almost Zhómboyö.
ny	ny, n'	Jászberény, pr. Yasbären'.
ó	o	Long o : Ózd.
ő	ö	Long ö : Nagykőrös.
ö	ö	Short ö : Gyöngyös.
s	sh	Budapest, pr. Budöpäsht ; Szarvas, pr. Sorvosh.
ss	shsh	Balassa.
sz	s	Sharp s, pr. with lips rounded : Szeged, Tisza.
ssz	ss	Sharp : Szamosszeg.
ty, tty	ty, t'	Berettyó.
ú	u	Long u : Újpest.
ü	ü	Long ü : Tiszabüd.
ü	ü	Short ü : Ülló.
y	—	Invariably* the sign of softening of preceding consonant : Szombathely, pr. Sombot-hel'.
zs	zh	French j : Izsák, pr. Izhäk.

Practically every word in the language is emphasised on the first syllable. Place-names in Hungary have always been spelled officially in Magyar, though many German, &c., versions have crept in and are still to be found on maps. It is intended that such names shall disappear in future.

* * Except when denoting noble families of property, in which case it is pronounced i : e.g. Kőrösi = a man of Kőrös ; Kőrösy = one who owns Kőrös.

ARABIC SCRIPT.

THE ARABIC SCRIPT (written from right to left) is used, with additions, for several other languages of widely different origins (e.g. Persian, Pashtu, Turkish, Turki, and Malay), some of the letters having different values from those given in the table below for the Arabic language itself.

Arabic.

THE transliteration of Arabic into Latin script has always been a most thorny subject, especially as many of the Arabic letters are pronounced quite differently in different Arabic-speaking countries, and even in different parts of the same country. When, therefore, the Committee on Place-Names came to consider and decide on the subject, it was faced with the alternatives of Phonetic-Equivalent or of Transliteration. The latter was eventually decided on, and the following system evolved, which closely resembles that of the General Staff, India, at all events as far as the consonants are concerned. But it was also agreed, in view of the many maps already in existence, to spell names in the following countries as already given by their corresponding authorities, viz. :—

Egypt and the Sudan	Surveys of Egypt and the Sudan.
India	Survey of India.
Mesopotamia	System of the General Staff, India (but with omission of final h when not sounded).

Otherwise all place-names in other Arabic-speaking countries (Arabia, Syria, Palestine, Northern and other parts of Africa, &c.) will, with the exception of a number of names which must be spelt "conventionally," be spelt according to the system which follows.

It must be recognised that although the local pronunciation of some letters, especially the ج, ض, ط, and ق, varies enormously (e.g. ج = g, j, or zh; ض = dh, dth, d, dz or z; ط = dh, dth, tz, or z; ق = k guttural, ch, g, gh, or mute altogether), yet a native will practically always understand the word if pronounced according to this Table.

ARABIC.					REMARKS.
Letter.	Name.	Final.	Medial.	Initial. R.G.S. II.	
ب	Ba	ب	ب	ب	b
ت	Ta	ت	ت	ت	t Soft t.
ث	Tha	ث	ث	ث	th* Sometimes also pr. t or s, especially in Egypt.
ج	Jim	ج	ج	ج	j* Pr. g in Egypt, and generally in the Sudan and in Sinai; in N. Africa very soft j, almost zh.
ح	Ha	ح	ح	ح	h

* See paragraph immediately preceding this Table.

ARABIC.						REMARKS.
Letter.	Name.	Final.	Medial.	Initial.	R.G.S. II.	
خ	Kha	خ	خ	خ	kh	
د	Dal	د	د	د	d	
ذ	Dhal	ذ	ذ	ذ	dh*	In Egypt sometimes d or z.
ر	Ra	ر	ر	ر	r	
ز	Za	ز	ز	ز	z	
س	Sin	س	س	س	s	
ش	Shin	ش	ش	ش	sh	
ص	Sad	ص	ص	ص	s	Sharper sound than س.
ض	Dhad	ض	ض	ض	d, dh*	Also pr. dth, dz, or z.
ط	Ta	ط	ط	ط	t	Harder t than ت.
ظ	Dha	ظ	ظ	ظ	dh, z*	Also pr. dth or tz.
ع	Ain	ع	ع	ع	‘	A guttural, impossible for a European throat to pronounce (draw lower jaw sharply back when pronouncing ä).
غ	Ghain	غ	غ	غ	gh	Soft guttural (termed “ <i>r grasseyé</i> ” in French).
ف	Fa	ف	ف	ف	f	This letter is generally written in Morocco as ب
ق	Qaf	ق	ق	ق	q*	Normally a deep guttural k, this letter is often omitted altogether in pronunciation, or else pr. g, gh, ch, or even sh; it consequently has to be differentiated, as q, from the Kaf which follows. Written in Morocco as ق
ك	Kaf	ك	ك	ك	k	Sometimes pr. ch in Mesopotamia and northern Nejd.
ل	Lam	ل	ل	ل	l	
م	Mim	م	م	م	m	
ن	Nun	ن	ن	ن	n	Pr. m before b.
و	Wau	و	و	و	w	
ه	Ha	ه	ه	ه	h	Final h omitted in transliteration when not sounded (written ه): Hawiya, not Hawiyah; translit. and pr. t when followed by vowel: Madinat an Nabi.
ي	Ya	ي	ي	ي	y	

* See paragraph immediately preceding this Table.

VOWELS.

	Name.	R.G.S. II.	REMARKS.
ـَ	Fat-ha	a or e	Often sounded as <i>a</i> or <i>e</i> . Transliterate according to local pronunciation
ـِ	Kasra	i	
ـُ	Dhamma	u	
ـَـ	Fat-ha Alif	ā	Long mark optional.
ـِـ	Kasra Ya	ī	” ” ”
ـُـ	Dhamma Wau	ū	” ” ”
ـِـ	Fat-ha Ya	ai or ei	According to pronunciation.
ـُـ	Fat-ha Wau	au or o	” ” ”
ء	Hamza	—	Breathing, indicating a slight pause : omit. (Hamzated ـِ is written ـِ without the dots.)
ج	Jasma	—	Signifies that there is no vowel.
ن	Tanwin	n	Adds sound of n to final vowels.

The vowel-points Fat-ha ـَ, Kasra ـِ, and Dhamma ـُ (also Hamza ء and Jasma ج) are seldom written, but are understood as being written where required.

Initial Alif ا is transliterated according to pronunciation, but always = ā when bearing the Madda ـَ, and has no sound when bearing the Wasla ـِ.

Alif maqsura ى (often written ـِ) = a.

The article ال can be written either al (Eastern) or el (Western) according to pronunciation, and is only written with a capital at the beginning of the word : El Qahira ; but Soq el Had, Tell el Kebir.

ال is assimilated when so done in pronunciation, i.e. before d, dh, n, r, s, sh, t, th, z : Esh Sham, En Nur, Bled es Siba ; but Wadi el Kelb, Dar el Baida.

The numerous place-names formed of two or more words are written with the words given separately, except in the case of common words whose combination in one has been sanctioned by common usage : ‘Abdul, ‘Abdurrahman, Fadlallah, &c.

No hyphens are used except when necessary to pronunciation : Mus-hil.

Consonants marked with the ‘Tashdid ّ are doubled, except in the termination -iya (where the iy of iyya = i, or, strictly speaking, i).

In Morocco many letters besides ف and ق (see Table) are written in a peculiar manner. Hard g (Egyptian ج) is sometimes represented in Morocco by ك and in Algeria by ف.

Turkish and Turki.

TURKISH, properly 'Osmanli, and Turki, spoken in Turkistan, belong to the Tatar-Turkish group of Turanian or Ural-Altaic languages. Consequently they are not related to Arabic (Semitic) on the one hand, nor to Persian (Indo-European) on the other, though many words are borrowed from both of these languages. They are written in the Arabic character, with the additional Persian letters پ چ گ; and Turkish has the peculiar Saghîr-Nun نْ, or nasal n (never initial), written and pronounced ng, نگ in Turki. The Arabic letters ع ظ ض ذ ح ث only occur in words of Arabic origin. In Turki certain letters are interchangeable: b and p, f and p; j, ch, and sh; d and t; gh and q; k and g. The vowel-letters ا و ی can only be vowels when following a consonant, and are much confused with the vowel-points َ ِ ُ (called Üstün, Esre, and Ütürü in Turkish, and Zabar, Zer, and Pesh in Persian-Turki), which are seldom written. All words are either hard or soft according to the dominant consonant, which must be followed by similar or neutral consonants and affects the vowel sounds, as shown in the Table; but this rule does not apply to foreign words: e.g. استانبول = Istanbul, not Istenbül.

Persian and Pashtu.

PERSIAN and Pashtu belong to the Iranian branch of the Indo-European languages, which also includes Baluch, Kurdish, and Ossetian; but they have borrowed many Arabic words. They are written in the Arabic character, with some additional letters, notably پ چ گ, though Pashtu has many others peculiar to itself (see Table). Some consonants have not the same values as in the Arabic language; and in Persian the vowel Fat-ha or Zabar َ is generally transliterated by e, and â is often pronounced ū before m and n, whilst the o sound is rare. The Persian Zer-i-izāfat, the sign of a possessive or an attribute, is to be written -i- followed by a capital. Pashtu is spoken in E. and S. Afghanistan and in the N.W. Frontier Province of India, and has two dialects, the Northern or hard (Pakhtu), and the Southern or soft (Pashtu proper).

Malay.

MALAY belongs to the Malayo-Polynesian group of languages. It is written in the Arabic character and has borrowed a large number of Arabic words; the letters ف غ ع ظ ط ص ص ش ز ذ خ ح ث are only used in words of Arabic origin. The letter ف (= p) is peculiar to Malay; and the letter پ (= ny, n'; final, ن) comes at the end of the Malay alphabet. The Arabic vowel-points are never used; but the short vowels are understood, and may be a, e, i, o, or u. The vowel sounds vary in different localities. It is to be noted that final k (q) is practically not sounded in names like Perak, Saráwak, &c.; the letter is, strictly speaking, not k, but the Arabic Hamza,—an abrupt cutting off of the breath after the vowel a.

R.G.S. II. transliteration of

Letter.	Final.	Medial.	Initial.	TURKISH.	TURKI.	PERSIAN.	PASHTU.	MALAY.
ب	ب	ب	ب	b	b	b	b	b
پ	پ	پ	پ	p	p	p	p	{ ny, n' final ٸ nya
ت	ت	ت	ت	t (soft)	t	t	t	t
ت	ت	ت	ت	—	—	—	t (hard)	—
ث	ث	ث	ث	s	s	s	s	th
ج	ج	ج	ج	j	j	j	j	j
چ	چ	چ	چ	ch	ch	ch	ch	ch
خ	خ	خ	خ	—	—	—	ts or dz	—
ح	ح	ح	ح	h	h	h	h	h
خ	خ	خ	خ	kh (hard)	kh	kh	kh	kh
د	د	د	د	d or t	d	d	d	d
د	د	د	د	—	—	—	d (hard)	—
ذ	ذ	ذ	ذ	z	z	z	z	dh, z
ر	ر	ر	ر	r	r	r	r	r
ر	ر	ر	ر	—	—	—	r (hard)	—
ز	ز	ز	ز	z	z	z	z	z
ژ	ژ	ژ	ژ	zh	zh	zh	zh	—
ږ	ږ	ږ	ږ	—	—	—	{ g in N. zh in S. }	—
س	س	س	س	s (soft)	س s	s	s	s
ش	ش	ش	ش	sh	sh	sh	sh	sh
ښ	ښ	ښ	ښ	—	—	—	{ kh in N. sh in S. }	—
ص	ص	ص	ص	s (hard)	s	s	s	s
ض	ض	ض	ض	d or z	z	z	z	dh, dl
ط	ط	ط	ط	t or d (hard)	t	t	t	t
ظ	ظ	ظ	ظ	z	z	z	z	dh, tl
ع	ع	ع	ع	—	—	—	—	—
غ	غ	غ	غ	gh (hard)	gh	gh	gh	gh
غ	غ	غ	غ	—	—	—	—	ng
ف	ف	ف	ف	f	f	f	f	f

F

R.G.S. II. TRANSLITERATION OF

Letter.	Final.	Medial.	Initial.	TURKISH.	TURKI.	PERSIAN.	PASHTU.	MALAY.
ف	ف	ڤ	ڤ	—	—	—	—	(or ڤ) p
ق	ق	ڤ	ڤ	q (hard)	q	q	q	q
ك	ك	ڪ	ڪ	k (soft)	k	k	k	k
گ	گ	گ	گ *	g (soft), y	g	g	(گ) g	—
ن	ن	ن	ن *	n	—	—	—	(or ڻ) g
ل	ل	ل	ل	l	l	l	l	l
م	م	م	م	m	m	m	m	m
ن	ن	ن	ن	n	n	n	n	n
و	و	و	و	v	w	v	w	w
ه	ه	ه	ه	h (soft) †	h †	h †	h †	h †
ی	ی	ی	ی	y	y	y	y	y
ا				{ a after hard cons. e after soft cons.	{ a e }	a or e	a	a
ا				i	i	i or e	i or e	e or i
و				{ o or u after hard cons. ö or ü after soft cons.	{ o or u ö or ü }	o or u	o or u	o or u
ا				—	—	ā	ā	
ی				—	—	i	i or ē	
و				—	—	ū	ū	
ی				—	—	ai or ei	ai or ei	
و				—	—	au or o	au or o	
ا				{ a after hard cons. e after soft cons.	{ a e }			a
ی				{ i after cons.(pr.öi after hard cons. and ü when final after soft cons.) }	e or i			e, i, or ei
و				{ o or u after hard cons. ö or ü after soft cons.	{ o or u ö or ü }			o, u, or au
ه				{ a after hard cons. e after soft cons.				

The letter Alif ا is to be transliterated as pronounced; but initial ا bearing the madda َ is to be transliterated ā.

* Nearly always written ڪ.

† Transliteration of final ه omitted when not sounded.

*To be substituted for pp. 67-69 in ALPHABETS OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES
TRANSCRIBED INTO ENGLISH ACCORDING TO THE R.G.S. II. SYSTEM,
R.G.S. Technical Series No. 2, published by the Royal Geographical Society,
Kensington Gore, London, S.W. 7.*

*This revision of "Hebrew" has been rendered necessary by the publication
of the "First List of Names in Palestine" for the Permanent Committee on
Geographical Names for British Official Use in February, 1925. That List
had been submitted by the High Commissioner for Palestine to a Sub-committee
on Hebrew; and it was chiefly at their suggestion that the scheme of trans-
literation employed was that given below, which differs in certain important
particulars from that originally printed in 1921.*

SEMITIC.

Hebrew.

HEBREW is a Semitic language, akin to Arabic, and is written from right to left. It is now officially recognised by the Palestine Government; and Jewish colonies are to be called by their Hebrew names. [Parenthetically it may be remarked that the Hebrew alphabet is also used in Yiddish (from German "Jüdisch"), a hybrid tongue composed chiefly of corrupt German interspersed with Hebrew words and idioms.]

Some pairs of Hebrew letters are at first very difficult to distinguish. It must be observed that the slight continuation of the horizontal line beyond the angle in כ = v, ד = d, ז = z, is very important in order to distinguish these letters from כ = kh, ר = r, ו = v respectively, while מ = s is distinguished from מ = final m by having the right lower corner rounded instead of rectangular.

There were originally no signs for the vowels in Hebrew. These can now be indicated by a system of vowel-points; but the vowel-points and also the dots that occur in certain consonants are very seldom used except in prayers, poetry, and children's books. The letters ו and י are also employed as vowels, but, as such, do not form additional letters in the alphabet. The doubling of a consonantal sound can be indicated by a dot, e.g. עֵצ = 'Azzā (Gaza); but this dot is also omitted in general use.

The definite article, ה = Ha, requires the doubling of the initial consonant of the following word, except in the case of ה, ח, א, ע, or ר, before which ה generally becomes ח = Hā. Ha will be spelt with a capital in place-names, unless it occurs between two words, when it will be spelt without a capital, and the first of the double letters will be added to the article; e.g. הַגָּלִיל = Hag Gālil (Galilee), בֵּית הֶחָרֹן הַתַּתְּיוֹן = Beith Hōrōn hat Tahtōn (Lower Beth-horon), בֵּית הֶחָרֹן הַעֲלִיִּן = Beith Hōrōn hā 'Elyōn (Upper Beth-horon).

HEBREW.	NAME.	R.G.S. II.	
א	Ālef	omit	This letter, which originally denoted a slight sound such as is made when clearing the throat, is no longer pronounced but is generally used to carry a vowel when initial or following another vowel : אֲשֶׁדּוֹד = Ashdōd, בְּאֶרֶת = Bē-ērōth.
ב	Beith	b	בֵּיתָנִיָּה = Beithaniyā (Bethany).
ב	Veith	v	חֶבְרוֹן = Hevrōn (Hebron).
ג	Gimel	g	[Originally gh.] } מִגְדָּל גָּד = Migdal Gād.
ג	„	g	
ד	Dāleth	d	
ד	„	d	[Originally dh.] }
ה	Hē	h	Final ה omitted in transliteration when not sounded (cf. Arabic ه): מִצְפָּה = Mizpā; but final ה (with Mappīq) = h : הֶפְזִי בָּהּ = Hefzi Bāh.
ו	Vāv	v	[Originally w.] מִקְוֶה = Miqvē.
ו	Hōlem	ō	שׁוֹמְרוֹן = Shōmrōn (Samaria).
ו	Shūreq	ū	יְהוּדָה = Yēhūdā (Judæa).
ז	Zayin	z	גִּרְזִימִים = Gērizīm (Gerizim).
ח	Heith	h	A stronger aspirate than ה (cf. Arabic ح): יְרִיחוֹ = Yērihō (Jericho : اريحا = Ēriha).
ט	Teith	t	A stronger t than ת (cf. Arabic ط): אֲתָרוֹת = Ātārōth (عطارة = Ātāra).
י	Yōd	y	יְרוּשָׁלַיִם = Yērūshālayim (Jerusalem).
י	Hireq Gādōl	ī	קִישׁוֹן = Qishōn (Kishon).
י		ai	סִנַּי = Sīnai.
י		ei	עֵין זֵיתִים = ‘Ein Zeithim.
כ	Kāt	k	(cf. Arabic ك) : כְּרִמְל = Karmel.
כ	Khāf	kh	אֲחִזִּב = Akhziv (Achzib).
ל	Lāmed	l	} כֵּית לֶחֶם = Beith Lehem (Bethlehem)
ל	Meim	m	
נ	Nūn	n	נֶס זִיּוֹנָה = Nēs Ziyōnā.
ס	Sāmekh	s	סְפֹרִיָּה = Sēfōriyā (السفريّة = Es Sāfriye).
ע	‘Ayin	‘	(cf. Arabic ع q.v.) אֶקְרוֹן = ‘Eqrōn (Ekron : عقر = Āqir).

HEBREW.	NAME.	R.G.S. II.	
פ	Pē	p	צִפּוֹרִי = Zippōrī (مَظْرِبَة = Saffūrye).
פּ, final	Ḥ Fē	f	יָפֹ = Yāfō (Jaffa).
צ, final	זādei (pr. Tsādei)	z	[Originally the same as Arabic ص, a strong dull-sounding s.] Pronounced ts, but conventionally rendered z : צָפַת = Zəfath, pr. Tsəfat (مَد = Safed).
ק	Qōf	q	(cf. Arabic ق q.v.) אֲשֶׁקֶלֹן = Ashqēlōn (Ashkelon : عَسְקָלָן = 'Asqalān).
ר	Reish	r	רְחוֹבוֹת = Rəhōvōth (Rehoboth).
שׁ	Shin	sh	בְּעֵר שֶׁבַע = Bē-ēr Sheva' (Beersheba).
שׂ	Sin	s	(cf. Arabic س s) יִשְׂרָאֵל = Yisrā'el (Israel).
ת	Tāv	t	(cf. Arabic ت t) תַּעֲנִיךְ = Ta'ānākh (تَعْنِیک = T'ennik).
תּ	Thāv.	th	Pronounced t in Palestine, s outside Palestine : עֲנָתוֹת = 'Anāthōth.

THE VOWEL-POINTS.

-	Pathah	a	Short : עֶכּוֹ = 'Akkō (Acre).
-:	Hātēf Pathah	ă	Very short : יַעֲקֹב = Ya'ăqov (Jacob).
ˆ	{ Qāmez	ā	Long :
ˆ	{ Qāmez Hātūf	o	Short :
ˆ	Segōl	e	Short : כִּנְנֶרֶת = Kinnereth.
ˆ:	Hātēf Segōl	ě	Very short : אֱלֹהִים = Ēlohīm (God).
ˆ:	Zērei	ē	Long : שׁוֹרֵק = Shōrēq (Sorek).
ˆ.	Hireq	i	Short (rarely long) : רִמְמוֹן = Rimmōn. ('. = i long ; see Yōd, above.)
ˆ	Hōlem	o	Short or long : בַּת שְׁלֹמֹה = Bath Shē-lomo. (ı = o long ; see Vāv, above.)
ˆ:	Hātēf Qāmez	ö	Very short : rare.
ˆ:	Qibbüz	u	Short : הֻלְדָּה = Huldā. (ı = u long ; see Vāv, above.)
ˆ:	Shěvā	ě	Generally silent, and then omitted in transliteration : יַרְדֵּן = Yardēn (Jordan) ; under an initial consonant or when it is the second of two Shěvās, it is a very short neutral vowel, as e in often : שְׁכֶם = Shēkhem (Shechem) יִזְרְעֵל = Yizrē'el (Jezreel).

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Some pairs of Hebrew letters are at first very difficult to distinguish. It must be observed that the slight continuation of the horizontal line beyond the angle in א = v, ד = d, ז = z, is very important in order to distinguish these letters from כ = kh, ר = r, ו = v respectively, while ס = s is distinguished from מ = final m by having the right lower corner rounded instead of rectangular.

HEBREW.	NAME.	R.G.S. II.	
א	Alef	omit	This letter is generally needed to carry a vowel when initial or following another vowel: אֲשָׁדֹד = Ashdod, מוֹאָב = Moab.
ב	Beith	b	
בּ	Veith	v	[Formerly = bh.] כְּרִיָּוֶן = Khevron (Hebron).
ג	Gimel	g	
גּ	"	g	[Formerly = gh.]
ד	Daleth	d	
דּ	"	d	[Formerly = dh.]
ה	He	h	Final ה omitted in transliteration when not sounded (cf. Arabic ه): מִלְחָמִיָּה = Milkhamia.
ו	Vav	v	פֶּתַח תִּקְוָה = Petakh Tikva.
וּ	Kholam	o	Long: צוֹר = Zor (Tyre).
וֹ	Shurek	u	Long: לוֹד = Lud.
ז	Zayin	z	עֵזָה = 'Azza (Gaza).

HEBREW.	NAME.	R.G.S. II.	
ח	Kheith	kh	[Formerly = h.] יְרִיחוֹ = Yžrikho (Jericho).
ט	Teith	t	תְּצֵרֶה = Těveria (Tiberias).
י	Yod	y	יְרוּשָׁלַיִם = Yžrushalayim (Jerusalem).
י.		i	Long : גָּלִיל = Galil (Galilee).
י_		ai	סִינַי = Sinai.
י..		ei	בֵּית לֶחֶם = Beith Lekhem (Bethlehem).
כ	Kaf } final	k	עֲכוֹ = 'Akko (Acre).
כ		kh	שֶׁכֶם = Shěkhem.
ל	Lamed	l	
מ, final	Mem	m	
נ, final	Nun	n	
ס	Samekh	s	קִיסְרִיָּה = Kisiria (Caesarea).
ע	'Ayin	'	= Arabic ع : גִּלְעָד = Gil'ad.
פ	Pe	p	רוֹשׁ פִּנָּה = Rosh Pina.
פ, final	Fe	f	צִפָּת = Zěfath (Safed).
צ, final	Zadi	z	צִדוֹן = Zidon. (Pronounced s, sometimes nearly ts, outside Palestine.)
ק	Kuf	k	עֶקְרוֹן = 'Ekron ('Aqir, Arabic عَقِير). ק corresponds to Arabic ق, but is not such a deep guttural.
ר	Reish	r	
ש	Shin	sh	בְּעֵר שֶׁבַע = Bě'er Sheva' (Beersheba).
ישראל	Sin	s	יִשְׂרָאֵל = Yisrael (Israel).
ת	'Tav	t	מְתוּלָה = Mětulla.
ת	Thav	th	נָצְרֶת = Nazereth. (Pronounced nearly t in Palestine, s outside Palestine.)

THE VOWEL-POINTS.

-	Patakh	a	Short.
ֿ	Khataf Patakh	a	Very short : יַעֲקֹב = Ya'akob.
ֿ	{ Kamez Kamez Katon	a	Long : רָמוֹת גִּלְעָד = Ramoth Gil'ad.
ֿ		o	Short : חֻכְמָה = Khokhma (wisdom).
ֿ	Segol	e	Short.
ֿ	Khataf Segol	e	Very short : אֱלֹהִים = Elohim (God).
ֿ	Zeire	e	Long.

HEBREW.	NAME.	R.G.S. II.	
◌ִ	Khirek	i	Short. (◌ִ = i long; see above.)
◌ֵ	Kholam	o	Short. (◌ֵ = o long; see above.)
◌ִֿ	Khataf Kamez	o	Very short: ◌ִֿ◌ִֿ = Khodera (Hudeira).
◌ֹ	Kibuz	u	Short. (◌ֹ = u long; see above.)
◌ְ	Shěvo, Shěva	—, ě	Generally silent and then omitted in transliteration: ◌ְ◌ְ = Yarden (Jordan); sometimes, especially under an initial consonant, it is a very short neutral vowel: ◌ְ◌ְ = Yǎrikho (Jericho), ◌ְ◌ְ = Shǎkhem.

Amhāric (Abyssinian).

AMHĀRIC is a language of Semitic origin, and is akin to the Bega language of the Hadendoa Arabs. Although it has no close connection with Arabic, it has nevertheless some of the features of that language, as Arabic scholars would discover.

The written Amhāric alphabet, or rather syllabary, consists of 31 consonants and 2 vowels, each of the 33 having 7 forms according to the vowel-sound pronounced with it, i.e. neutral, a, e, i, o, u, and vowelless (or sometimes i as in *it*); in addition, there are 24 characters representing certain of the consonants followed by wa (often pronounced öa), 5 ditto by wi, 5 ditto by wo, 5 ditto by wu (or sometimes wi as in *wit*), 4 ditto by we, and two ditto by ya. This makes a grand total of 276 different characters; but it is not considered necessary to print them all here, the simplest form (i.e. that with the neutral vowel-sound) only being given. The following, however, is an example of the possible changes of a single character: ከ *ke*, ካ *ka*, ኬ *ke*, ክ *ki*, ኮ *ko*, ኳ *ku*, ኘ *k* (or *ki* as in *kit*), ኒ *kwa* (or *köa*), ኣ *kwe*, ኤ *kwi*, ኦ *kwo*, ኪ *kwo* (or *kwi*, as *qui* in *quit*).

Most of the simple characters have similar attachments for similar vowel-sounds, but some of the forms vary. Those marked * have the wa form in addition to the 7 vowel forms; those marked † have the wa, we (except ከ = kh-), wi, wo, wu (or wi as in *wit*) forms in addition to the 7 vowel forms. Only m and r have ya forms.

Amhāric consonants are sometimes doubled in pronunciation; but this doubling cannot be indicated by Amhāric characters; e.g. አጸሰ አበባ = Addis Ababa, አባይ = Abbai (ይ = yi or i).

Amhāric, unlike Hebrew and Arabic, is written from left to right. The punctuation marks are : end of a word, ; semicolon, :: full-stop, :::: end of a paragraph.

AMHĀRIC. R.G.S. II.

(Simple (With Neutral
Form.) Vowel.)

ሀ	h	1st h character.
ለ*	l	
ሐ	h	2nd h character.
መ*	m	Has also ya form, ማ mya.
ሠ	s	1st s character.
ረ*	r	Has also ya form, ረገ rya.
ሰ*	s	2nd s character.
ሸ*	sh	
ቀ†	k	A clicked or explosive guttural, often left out by the uneducated; not so deep a guttural as Arabic ق.
በ*	b	
ተ*	t	A soft t.
ቸ*	ch	1st ch character.
ኀ†	h	3rd h character.
ነ*	n	
ኘ*	n'	The Spanish ñ or French gn.
አ	—	1st vowel character.
ከ†	k	A k followed by a slight aspirate.
ኸ†	kh	Has no we form.
ወ	w	A pure w, even when final: e.g. ሰወ Saw (a man) is pr. not like the English saw, but as sa-w, almost sau.
ዐ	—	2nd vowel character.
ዘ*	z	
ዝ*	zh	
የ*	y	
ደ*	d	
ጀ*	j	
ገ†	g	Always hard.
ጠ*	t	An explosive t.
ጨ*	ch, t'	2nd ch character. Between ch and t', like the Croatian č: e.g. Chercher is pr. almost Tyertyer.
ጸ	p	1st p character.
ጸ*	ts, t	t in Shoa: 1st form.
ፀ	ts	rarely used: 2nd form.
ፈ*	f	
ፐ	p	2nd p character.

* Has wa form.

† Has wa, we (except ኸ), wi, wo, wu (or wi as in *wit*) forms.

Arabic. (See ARABIC SCRIPT Group.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

Basque.

BASQUE (*Eskuara*), spoken on both sides of the Franco-Spanish frontier at the western end of the Pyrenees, is a language of unknown origin. The vowels and consonants are pronounced as in R.G.S. II., except that *z* = *s*, *j* in French Basque = *y*, in Spanish Basque = *h*, and palatal *n* = *n'* (Spanish *ñ*). *ch* is written *tch* in French Basque, and *x* in Spanish Basque. The Basque names for St. Jean de Luz, Fuenterrabia, San Sebastián, Pamplona, are *Donibane Lohitzune*, *Ondarrabia*, *Donostia*, *Iruña* respectively.

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